PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., APRIL 17, 1920. NO. 20.

4TH INFANTRY AND OFFICERS ARE DECORATED

CROIX DE GUERRE GIVEN THE FOURTH FOR ITS WORK IN THE ASINE-MARNE OFFENSIVE.

At a review of the Third Division held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock April 14, the colors of the Fourth Infantry were decorated with the Croix de Guerre, and several officers of the Division were awarded medals.

The announcement of the award of the Croix de Guerre to the Fourth Infantry was made some time ago, but the formal presentation was not made until last Wednesday.

The citation from the French government is as follows: "Under the energetic and able command of its chief, Col. Halstead Dorey, the Fourth Infantry gave proof of the finest offensive spirit during the advance from the Marne to the Ourcq from the 21st to the 29th of July, 1918.

"After having resolutely held its sector on the Marne, in spite of the violent bombardment of July 15, which inflicted cruel losses upon it, it crossed the Marne river with ardor at the moment of the counter offensive, taking part in the important advance to the Ourcq, which resulted in the recapture of the villages of Mont St. Pere, Charteves, le Charmel and Roncheres."

Three officers received the Distinguished Service Cross. They were: Capt. William L. Morrison, 38th Infantry, First Lieut. Fred During, Fourth Infantry, and First Lieut. Ambrose F. White, 38th Infantry.

Col. Halstead Dorey, former commanding officer of the Fourth Infantry and at present on the general staff of the Central Department, with headquarters in Chicago, was presented with the Croix de Guerre. Col. Dorey made a special trip to Camp Pike to receive his decoration. Col. M. A. Elliott Jr., 30th Infantry, received the Cross of Commander of the Order of the Black Star of France. Maj. N. A. Callen, Fourth Infantry, received the Croix de Guerre.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, commanding officer of Camp Pike, made the presentations after the citations were read by Col. F. H. Turner, chief of staff. After the presentations, the entire Third Division passed in review before General Lewis, his staff and the officers decorated.

The organizations passed the stand in the following order: Fourth Infantry, Seventh Infantry, 30th Infantry, 38th Infantry, Sixth Enginers, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion. Ninth Machine Gun Battalion, Fifth Field Signal Battalion, 10th Field Artillery, 76th Field Artillery, 18th Field Artillery and the Trains.

In honor of the decoration of the colors of the Fourth Infantry, and in honor of Col. Dorey, officers of the Fourth Infantry gave a dance on Wednesday night for the officers of the camp. The dance was held at the Visitors' House, and was attended by about four hundred persons.

CHANGE IN REGULATIONS.

A change in paragraph 1444, army regulations, was ordered by the Secretary of War on April 1st to read as follows:

Enlisetd men of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps on the retired list will pay for subsistence at the rate of sixty cents a day. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, including those honorably discharged from the Marine Corps, National Guard forces, Navy Militia, Volunteers and drafted or selected men honarbly discharged from the service of the United States, who are admitted as pay patients, will pay subsistence charges at the rate of sixty cents a day and medicine charges at the rate of twenty-five cents a day. The money received from such medicine charges will be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the proper appropriations and accounted for in due form accordingly.

Camp Exchange Plans to Beat High Costs

Plans for combatting the high cost of living in the army, particularly as it applies to the purchase of uniforms for officers, are gradually progressing in Camp Pike. The first definite move has been the establishment of a tailoring shop in the rear of Exchange No. 2, just opposite the Camp Gmynasium on North Avenue, where it is proposed to furnish uniforms at considerably less cost than they could heretofore be obtained.

The place is being run as a part of the Camp Exchange system along the lines suggested by Camp Exchange Officer Lieut. Col. C. R. Norton and approved by Commanding General E. M. Lewis. It is directly under the supervision of Capt. Walter Moore, adjutant of the Fourth Infantry.

The services of William Moore, who has spent a number of years as a military tailor, have been secured as manager of the shop, and work is now being turned out. It is proposed to purchase goods for army uniforms through the government supply depots, by which means it is claimed nearly 50 per cent on the original cost of the goods can be saved.

Montfaucon Wishes to Fly the American Flag

Monsieur E. Fournier, at one time a resident of what is now the shell-wrecked town of Montfaucon, says that "Montfaucon wants to be what was ordained by fate—theg uardian angel of the 32,000 American soldiers resting in the surrounding territory, principally at Romagne.

"Nothing would please the 800 inhabitants of Montfacon more," he adds, "than to see a great, glorious American flag floating proudly over the ruins on Montfacon Hill. Nothing would honor them more than to feel adopted by the great, sympathetic and humanitarian nation to whom they owe so much."

Inter-Allied Games Being Planned For

Efforts of the athletic directors of the allied armies along the Rhine are being directed toward making the inter-allied games this year a success. Representatives of the American, French, British and Belgian armies have been in consultation, and the Y. M. C. A. has drawn up a plan and rules governing the competitions and these will be submitted at a conference to be held soon.

The date for t he meet was set for the first week in May, but this was changed to May 26, 27, 28 and 29 because it was believed that better weather would prevail.

It is the hope of the games commission to maintain the high standard set by the inter-allied games held in Paris last year. Of course the meet this year will be on a smaller scale due to the decrease in number of troops there.

A varied list of sports will be offered for entries. Any event which does not attract athletes from more than one nation will be eliminated, while any sport suggested by the army athletic officer of any competing nation will be added providing two or more nations make entries.

Each nation participating may enter any officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier who has been a member of the military forces serving as an Army of Occupation in Germany for two months prior to date of games.

All entries shall be in the hands of the Chief Athletic Officer, A. F. in G., before April 15, 1920.

WINNERS ANNOUNCED SOON.

The Army Recruiting Bureau in New York City states that the announcement of the national winners in the essay contest, in which a number of prizes have been offered by the War Department, the essay having been written by scholars of schools throughout the country, is to be made public by the Department on April 19 The prizes are to be presented in Washington early in May.

Champs of the Army

The Third Division basketball team holds the championship of the United States Army.

The team played a total of twelve games during the season, winning all of them. The Marnemen piled up an aggregate score of 356 against a score of 160 for the opponents.

The original schedule included games with teams from all of the regular army camps, but two of these teams—the one from Camp Gordon and the one from Camp Taylor—canceled their appointments, thereby forfeiting the games.

The men of the Third Division team, as shown above are: Top row, left to right: Gundel, 76th Field Artillery; Spear, 38th Infantry. Second row: Gilbert, 76th Field Artillery; Fenton, 76th Field Artillery; Schnitzius, 30th Infantry; Waite, 38th Infantry; Forchette, 76th Field Artillery. Bottom row: Boyd, Fourth Infantry; Gilbert, Athletic Director; Johnson, Third Military Police Company; Peifer, 38th Infantry.

RESERVE OFFICERS NOT TO BE CALLED IN 1920

Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and members of the Regular Army Reserve will not, in general, be called to duty for training during 1920. In no event will any reserve officer or any reservist be called for training during the present calendar year without his consent.

Reserve officers on inactive status may be assigned by department commanders to an organization of the regular army for target practice, at their own request but without pay. Reserve officers taking part in target practice will be allowed the same expenditure of small arms ammunition therefor, as officers of the same arm or service of the regular army. Application for assignment under this authority should be made to the department commanders.

CAVALRY JOURNAL WILL RESUME PUBLICATION

After having suspended publication for two years, the Cavalry Journal, in a new and revised form, has again appeared. In referring to its suspension, in an editorial announcing its reappearance it says: "As we of the Cavalry know, the prominence of the new weapons and of the other Services only dimmed our light, and did not completely extinguish it, as many people, not too thoughtfully inclined, would have it appear. It was not given to the Cavalry to play a spectacular part in the war except at the beginning, a period so long ago that its events are already forgotten except by the historians. Hence we get little credit for the achievements of our arm in the early days, and therefore the Cavalry Journal has undertaken, as a part of its mission, to enlighten the non-believers."

No Fifth Service Stripe

There will be no fifth service stripe on the sleeves of American soldiers, either at home or abroad. The War Department has ruled that service rendered after October 4, 1919, may not be counted in reckoning credit for stripes. No one in Siberia is entitled to wear more than four stripes as yet, but it is said the War Department probably will make an exception and permit an extra gold stripe for service there should the troops remain in Siberia longer than is now anticipated.

Report Says Policing Turkey Is Big Task

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., who was head of the mission composed of Army officvers and civilians sent to Armenia and the Middle East for the purpose of investigating conditions there, chiefly with a view to deciding whether the United States Government should accept or decline a mandate for Armenia or Turkey, has sent his report to President Wilson, who forwarded it to the Senate, whence it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The report makes no recommendation as to the acceptance or refusal to accept a mandate, and confines itself to setting forth the information obtained by the mission and giving its conclusions drawn therefrom. If a mandate were accepted for Armenia, General Harbord said, at least five years would be required to put the country in order, and if the United States undertook the work it would not be able to withdraw for at least a generation.

The cost would be $750,000,000 for the first five years, while a military force of from 25,000 to 200,000 men would be required. This force General Harbord personally placed at 50,000 under existing conditions, for the continuance of which, he said, no one could give a guarantee. Because of this fact the military force required might be larger. The naval establishment would also have to be represented. To insure the peace of Europe the mandatory power must control Constantinople, the report declared.

EACH DIVISION WILL SOON HAVE TANK UNIT

Tank units for the seven Regular Army division have been allotted by direction of the Secretary of War, and one light and one heavy tank unit allotted to the Infantry Schol at Camp Benning, Ga. One light battalion headquarters has also been ordered to the school. The Secretary directed on March 19 that one light company be furnished each organized division as fast as the companies can be prepared. When all these divisions have been equipped an additional light company will be furnished the Infantry School. This program, it is expected, will be completed about October, 1920, and thereafter instructions as to the disposition of the remaining Tank Corps units will be decided.

Work of A.L.A. Will Continue

Writing of the enormous part books played in the World War, Marshall M. Alden, of the American Library Association, states that there were more than 7,000,000 books distributed among the fighting forces on sea, on land, at home and almost in the front line trenches.

The activities of the A. L. A. during the war, supplying the forces with the best of reading matter, won the highest commendation from officers and enlisted personnel of every arm of the Service and letters of gratitude and praise from thousands spoke the tremendous influence books had in strenghening morale, providing avenues for self-education and aiding in the solution of military problems.

The book service to the Army and Navy awakened a realization of the immense value books may have in peace also, in the solution of reconstruction problems and providing the civic, state and national morale, and led to a project recently undertaken by the American Library Association to spread general knowledge and self-education through greatly extended library facilities.

Many men first became acquainted with the joy of boks during their days in the fighting forces, having lived in places where library facilities were unknown or inadequate. How to continue serving them after their discharge was one of the problems faced by the A. L. A. at the end of its wartime work. Obviously, extension of civil library facilities to reach into every corner of the nation was the solution and the A. L. A. has adopted an enlarged program having as its appeal, "Books for Everybody!" This movement is now well under way.

The A. L. A. is supplying each one of the rapidly increasing number of ships of the American merchant marines with boxed libraries containing seventy-five to eighty books, both technical and fiction, and will establish in the larger home and foreign ports stations where the ships' collections can be exchanged for a new assortment. The association is supply Coast Guard stations and lighthouses with reading matter. It is furnishing entertaining and instructive books for former soldiers, sailors and marines recovering from war's effects in hospitals of the U. S. Public Health Service.

GETS D. S. C.

Lieut. James P. Kelly, U. S. A., now on duty at the University of Missouri, who served in the 18th Field Artillery in France, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinray heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry on July 14, 1918. He kept his battery in action during four hours of heavy bombardment, although all communications and also the ammunition dump were destroyed by hostile fire, while he exposed himself to concentrated enemy artillery fire in order to replenish his ammunition supply.

Get Into the Swim

All formeber member of the Third Division living in or near Philadelphia who have not enrolled as members of Philadelphia Branch No. 8 of the Society of the Third Division should get in touch with Mr. William A. Highley, 2567 E. Norris street, at once and get in the game.

There are still a good many Marnemen in and near Philadelphia who have not enrolled with Branch No. 8. If you are one of these men you are missing something.

Don't fail to join. You don't have to hold up your hand when you do it.

No Bonus for Officers

An Associated Press dispatch dated April 13th says that commissioned officers in the military or naval service during the war will not benefit under soldier relief legislation now being drafted. The tentative agreement reached by a House Ways and Means sub-committee also excludes yeomanettes, shipyard workers, who were in the army and navy, but who received civilian wages, and former service men, who had their salaries paid by their employers while in the service.

N. Y. BRANCH HAS STARTED TO ORGANIZE

NEW YORK MARNEMEN GET BUSY AND HOLD FIRST MEETING WITH ABOUT 300 MEN ON THE JOB.

The first meeting of the New York Chapter of the Third Division Society was held Thursday night, April 8, at the 7th Regiment Armory at 8 o'clock. There were present about 300 former members of the Division.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry C. Merritt, ex-captain 38th Infantry, chairman of the Third Division Officers' Mess. A temporary chairman was elected, Mr. W. G. Dunnington, Jr., ex-lieut. 10th F. A., and a temporary secretary, Mr. John Doughan.

A committee was appointed consisting of one representative from each of the various units to nominate officers and committees for the New York Chapter and to perfect plans for a permanent organization.

The following were appointed members of the committee: Jos. Corcrane, 4th Inf., Sylvester Louglin, 7th Inf.; Paul Treanor, 30th Inf.; Charles F. Frizel, 38th Inf.; Harry H. Neuberger, 10th F. A.; Anthony Bucca, 18th F. A.; Jas. G. Boyd, 76th F. A.; Gilmore D. Clarke, 6th Engrs.; L. W. Bissell, 8th M. G. Bn.; Augustus Zindel, 9th M. G. Bn.; Isadore Abrahams, Amm. Train; Max Sichel, 5th F. S. Bn.; Henry C. Merritt, John Cattus and J. F. Hubbard.

Miss Babcock was also made a member, beside three members at large.

Walter G. Dunnington, Jr., acting president, and John Doughan, acting secretary were made ex-officio members.

The chairman of the Brooklyn Branch addressed the meeting and told of the work that Chapter No. 5 had done in Brooklyn.

The 30th Infantry had the greatest number of former members present, though all the units were well represented.

The plans for the New York Chapter provide for the establishment of permanent headquarters, and the forning of a morale committee and an entertainment committee to carry on the active work of the society in New York.

The New York Marnemen have been slow in taking hold of the work of organizing a branch of the society. This initial meeting, however, is a good start in the right direction.

It is expected that the next meeting of the New York Branch will take place on Thursday evening, April 22, at which time the work of organization will be completed.

Every effort is being made to double the attendance at this meeting, and it is urgently requested that every Marneman in and near New York City who was not present at the first meeting send in his name and address to the acting secretary, John Doughan, 1450 Woolworth Building, in order that he may be notified definitely regarding the next meeting.

The New Yorkers have started out by carefully planning their course, and will therefore doubtless make very rapid progress.

The fact that New York holds more Marnemen than any other city of the country, gives promise of the New York branch leading all other branches, if the Marnemen there get to work in earnest.

Achtung, Achtung, All Ye Marnemen of Boston

The next meeting of the Boston Branch of the Society of the Third Division will be held on Thursday evening, April 22, in the Knights of Columbus building.

All Boston Marnemen are expected to be on hand.

At this meeting the application for a charter will be signed and by-laws will be adopted.

In addition there will be an election of permanent officers, besides the handling of other business matters.

Don't fail to come.

Remember How the Rhineland Looked to Us in Those Days?

Salzig, Germany,
Dec. 14, 1918.

I've seen the Rhine. It flows past the foot of the narrow winding street where I'm billeted—this river of our dreams and endeavors, famous in song, history and folk-lore. We reached the end of our long hike yesterday, December 10, and shortly after 11 o'clock arrived on the crest of a hill and gazed down on its silent flow. "The Rhine, the Rhine," was in the thoughts of every man as we paused for a moment; but, unlike our crossing of the Lorraine frontier, there was no cheering.

The Rhine fascinates me. My earliest knowledge of it in history and literature dates from the reading of Caesar's Gaelic Wars; and in subsequent reading I have not seen any river mentioned more frequently. And now at last, under strange and most unexpected circumstances, I see the river itself. It thrills me. Nothing about it seems, nor can seem, commonplace.

As I stood beside it this morning and watched its even, powerful flow, saw the river steamers plying up and down its course, saw some of our soldiers watering their horses on its brink, and the German women washing their clothes in its ripples; saw the hills on the east with their steep vineyards towering above it, and rested my eye for a moment on the ruins of an ancient castle crowning a crag, I felt that there was no river like it in the world for grandeur, historical romance and geographical and political importance.

New Meaning of "Kamerad."

The Army of Occupation has reached the Rhine. The Germans of the Rhineland have received us with open arms; as allies, rather than as conquerors, as comrades, rather than as foes. When a German wishes to attract the attention of one of us, he invariably calls "Kamerad." I am speaking of the civilian. The returned German soldiers are inclined to be reserved. But this reserve seems to be due to uncertainty on their part as to our attitude toward them. I have billeted in homes where sons or brothers have served in the German army and have just returned. These soldiers held aloof at first, but have melted before the free comraderie of the Yankee soldier, and have recounted their war experiences as though they had been with us and not against us. Many say openly that they are glad the Americans entered the war, because otherwise the conflict would still be raging. They all give the Americans credit for their courage and indomitable spirit. Several tell of how the morale of the German armies went to pieces when, on the Argonne front where the American army fought, the choicest German divisions failed to halt our advance.

Often we have been hungry, owing to shortage of transport service, and the women of the Rhineland, though still living by the card system, have given us of their bread and meat. We have paid generously for everything we have accepted.

From the start to the finish it was a great hike. My outfit has been the advance guard of the brigade. We have crossed mountain ranges, swept past famous rivers, invaded towns that never till then had seen American soldiers. When we reached a town we marched at attention, with the regimental band playing spirited airs and Old Glory flying to the breeze. We have felt the pride of race and of country. The 30th Infantry has hiked 170 miles since joining the Army of Occupation.

Following the Armistice.

As censorship rules have been relaxed, I can write with freedom of our itinerary. On November 14 the 30th Infantry was billeted in Menil-sur-Saulx, near Bar-le-Duc and Lingy, in France. The regiment had, only ten days before, returned from the memorable Argonne front, where it had been from September 25 to November 1, either in action or in support. Company G lost in the Meuse-Argonne action 21 killed and 52 wounded, besides about 15 missing; a heavy loss, but no more, probably, than that sustained by other companies. On the 13th, the 2nd Battalion was paid, some of the men drawing as much as five months' pay.

Before morning we received orders to march. Immediately after breakfast on the 14th we hiked four kilometers to Stainville, where we took French trucks, driven by Indo-Chinese chauffeurs, to St. Maurice, arriving at midnight. We camped in the fields till dawn, then we hiked through Thillot and Hannonville to near Saulx and spent two days encamped in the fields reorganizing the regiment.

On the 17th we really got started, hiking by way of Woel, Jonville, Latour on the Woevre, and Suzemont, where we went into billets for the night. It was cold weather. At night the ice formed on the wayside pools. Suzemont was filled with German field pieces abandoned during the retirement. The squareheads had occupied the town less than 24 hours before our arrival. In fact, the 10th Field Artillery, part of the Third Division, advancing by another road, overtook the Germans and had to turn back. It was no part of our scheme to hurry the Germans in their evacuation; merely to occupy territory as they relinquished it.

Return of a Pollu.

The house where I was billeted in Supzemont belongs to a French noncom who came on leave from the Verdun front that very night to look for his wife, as he had heard that the Germans were retiring. His wife was not in the village, and his home had been stripped by the Huns. Naturally he was despondent, yet offered us wine from his big canteen and borrowed needle and thread to repair a rip in his breeches.

Monday, the 18th, we covered fifteen kilometers, passing through Dorf Brainville to Friauville, where we billeted at 1 p. m. We found we were advancing more rapidly than the squareheads were retiring, and hung up there for a full day. Starting out again on the 20th, we hiked twenty kilometers through Conflans and Briery, a rather pretty city perched on a high hill, up which we labored with some difficulty. We camped in the open beside a little place called Avril. Here the Huns in passing picked up practically everything—chickens, pigs, beef and horses. The villagers were unable to give us bread or vegetables.

The 21st was one of our red letter days. We left Avril at 7:30, and at 8:45 crossed into Lorraine over a little river. At the bridgehead the battalion adjutant sat on his horse and notified the companies that they were passing to German soil. There was loud and prolonged cheering as we passed the German eagle, done in iron relief on a post at the bridgehead. We passed through Hayingen, a large town, and then Hettinger, outside of which we camped, completing a day's hike of 21 kilometers.

On the 22nd we did only 14 kilometers, passing through Bodamachern, a town with houses dating back 400 years. There was an interesting ruin on a height overlooking the town, which I wished I had time to explore.

A Rest of a Few Days.

That night we camped in the fields outside Puttlinger. The weather was so cold and wet here, and so many of the men were reporting sick, that we were ordered into billets, as we had three or four days to spend before resuming the march. So, on the 26th, we walked two kilometers into Bad Mondorf les Bains, which is located just inside the Luxemburg line. Mondorf has many handsome residences and the best hotels I had seen in that part of the country. Regimental Headquarters occupied a small chateau as elegant as one could wish. We all billeted well. But my chief remembrance of Mondorf is one of extremely high prices. The boys had had little opportunity to spend the money paid them at Menil-sur-Saulx, consequently they paid any prices asked for eggs, pies, cakes, milk, honey, beer and wines. I had to buy handkerchiefs and was compelled to pay a mark apiece for the inferior mouchoirs.

Sunday, the 1st of December, the hard drive began. We did 29 kilometers over extremely hilly country to Korrig, a little place which could accmomodate only two companies. There was some delay in securing billets, and for nearly two hours we stood at twilight in a cold wind in our sweat-drenched clothes till we were numbed with cold. The warm room assigned to the men of headquarters was most welcome. I slipped o my pack, loosened my hobnailed shoes and drank in the heat. The women sold me some weis-kase and hot coffee. I soaked some hardtack in the coffee and had a makeshift meal till the rolling kitchens arrived and the company cooks prepared a late supper.

The coffee here is called "korncafe," and is made from roasted wheat. I like it when hot, though it reminds me of some cereal drinks I used to scoff at back in the States. The Rhinelanders have not had real coffee for several years, and consider the American article a great treat. The women are very glad to receive little gifts of coffee, and the men, American tobacco.

Going to Korrig we crossed the Mosell at the ancient town of Demich, with its quaint houses and gateways. We passed miles and miles of steep hillsides covered with vineyards. I presume the famous Moselle vintage comes from these parts.

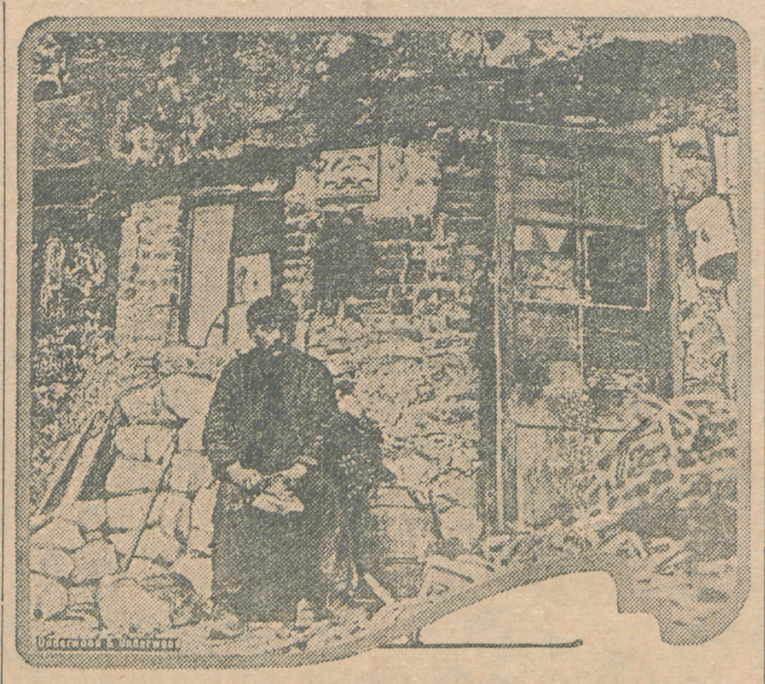
Cold Reception at Saarburg.

On Monday, December 2, we had reveille at 5, but it was 8 before we got started. Saarburg, the first place we passed through, is a beautiful city with every appearance of great prosperity. I have heard that the kaiser was an occasional visitor to Saarburg. At any rate, the place seems to hold itself high. It was the only place on our march where the people, by their attitude, seemed to resent our coming. Stately women, many dressed in funeral black, looked at us coldly from their windows. We failed to win a smile from them. I saw not a few openly crying, but whether because of the ignomy of the invasion or because of memories of those fallen in the war I cannot say.

We crossed the Saar, a broad, shallow river, about the size of the Moselle, at Remich. There are the ruins of a castle on the west bank. The street far below is named Graf Siegfried Strasse, and I inferred that the castle had once belonged to a Count Siegfried, of whom I think I have head. Between Korrig and Saarburg we passed through a great forest of almost indescribable beauty, consisting largely of white beech trees of

(Continued on Page 7.)

MODERN CLIFF DWELLERS IN FRANCE



Unfortunate persons of France whose houses have been destroyed through the ravages of war have hit upon a novel idea evolved by man centuries ago. Cliff dwellings neatly arranged on the side of mountains are serving many in these trying days. This photograph shows one of the many cliff dwellings seen at Dieppe, France.

MAKES RECORD FLIGHT

Maj. Albert Smith, United States army aviator, who has established a one-day flight record by piloting a De Haviland plane from Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., to Rockwell field, San Diego, Cal., in 11 hours 19 minutes of flying time. He demonstrated the practicability of air travel from Canada to Mexico in daylight of a single day, although his own landing was made after nightfall. His flight was of approximately 1,300 miles with three stops en route.

BASEBALL TOO ROUGH

Because of numerous broken fingers among France's coming army officers the general staff has forbidden playing of baseball at the military camps of St. Cyr, France's West Point.

The general staff order declares baseball is too rough for French officers. It was explained that the French youths, not having been trained in the game from boyhood, invariably break their fingers in trying to catch the ball. The game has become tremendously popular throughout France since it was introduced by American soldiers.

PLANE CARRIES EIGHT GUNS.

The War Department announced on April 13 that the engineering division of the Aid Service at Dayton, Ohio, has remodeled four airplanes of the De Haviland-4 type so that they will now carry eight machine guns. One of these planes has been sent to the Mexican border for official test. In addition to the two guns synchronized to fire between the propeller blades, the plane has two fixed guns set to fire through the floor of the pilot's cockpit, two on the upper gun mount and two to fire through the floor of the observer's cockpit. In some planes the floor guns will be mounted so as to permit flexible aiming.

ADDITIONAL APPELLATION.

Mrs. Johnsing (impatiently)—Git outen de house, yo' lazy, good fo' nuffin'. Yo' oughter be 'shamed ob yo'self sittin' dar all day watchin' yo po' wife make de libbin fo' the fambly.

Rastus (with a whine)—Yo' didn't useter talk to me dat way afo' we was married. Yo' useter to call me sugar, den.

Mrs. Johnsing—Yes, an' I calls yo' sugar now—loaf-sugar. Dat's what yo' is, loaf-sugar.—Boston Transcript.

You Still Have a Chance to Enlist in These Branches

Men will be accepted for three-year service only, in any infantry organization serving in the United States, Panama or Alaska. Men will not be accepted for service in the Phillippines or Hawaii. Assignments in the United States will be to the seven divisional camps and on the Mexican border and general assignments.

In the Field Artillery branch men may enlist for one year, either in the horse-drawn or motor-drawn branch. Enlistments are open for general assignment, for the Mexican border or for any of the seven divisional camps

Coast Artillery Corps enlistments in the United States, and for Panama. will be accepted up to April 30, for general assignment, or for Panama and the Philippines. Those men enlisting east of the Mississippi will be acceted only for coast defenses of Portland, Me.; Boston, Narragansett Bay, Southern New York, Long Island Sound and Chestapeake Bay. West of the Mississippi men may enlist for service in the coast defenses of San Francisco or Puget Sound.

The Corps of Engineers is accepting men for enlistment for general assignment within the United States, for Mexican border service, for special assignment to the seven divisional camps, for Panama and the Phillippines. Men may enlist for one year in this branch of the service.

Up to April 30 soldiers may enlist for three years in the cavalry for any station within the continental limits of the United States No men are accepted for Panama, Alaska, the Philippines or Hawaii.

The Motor Transport Corps can accet white soldiers only who are trained men, for general assignment. Men otherwise suitable, who have not had special training for this work may be enlisted for the Motor Transport Service schools at either Camp Holabird, Md.; Camp Normoyle, Tex., or Camp Boyd, Tex.

The Quartermaster Corps will only take men for service in the United States, Panama and the Hawaiian Islands. In the Construction Division of this corps men may enlist for one years' service in the United States, Panama, Hawaii or the Philippines, as they may elect, prior service not being required.

The Medical Department is enlisting men for any station except Panama, Alaska and the Hawaiian Island. In the Veterinary Corps they may enlist for any station within the United States. The Dental Corps is only taking men for service in the United States.

In the Ordnance Department of the army 50 men may be enlisted for one year only. They can only select stations within the continental limits of the United States.

Enlistments for three years are open in the Signal Corps for service in the United States and on the Mexican border.

THE RULING PASSION.

A submarine attack was on. The sea heaved and rolled. The destroyers were dropping depth bombs. The deck of the troopship was lined with Yankee soldiers. All was silent. Suddenly the tension was broken by a small, weary-looking soldier.

"Say," he said in a hollow voice, "is there anyone here who wants to buy a nice watch and chain?"—Everybody's Magazine.

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This May Furnish You the Price of a Semi-Silk Tie

If you were in the service as a private oversease on July 11, 1919, you are entitled to $3 a month extra pay from that day until you landed in the United States.

That is, if you were serving your first enlistment, and your service was in Europe, the Philippine Islands or Alaska.

This is according to a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasurer concerning the act of that date, and has the effect of increasing the pay of a private in foreign service from $33 to $36.

This applies to a large part of the Third Division—all emergency or first-term men of the rank of private, who remained overseas with the Division until its return the latter part of August. These men are entitled to about $4.50 additional pay—for the period from July 11, until they landed in the States.

The act provides that those who received $33 to $40.20 shall receive $3 a month more; those who received $40.80 shall receive $2.40 more; those who received $4.. to $56 shall receive $1.60 per month more; those who received $60 or more shall receive $1.20 a month more.

It is estimated that there will be 250,000 to 300,000 soldiers who will submit claims under this decision. Claims will be settled in order of receipt.

Discharged soldiers who returned to the United States after July 11, 1919, should make application to the Director of Finance, Claims Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for blanks on which to submit their claims.

Time served in the United States after that date does not count. Foreign service terminates when the soldier lands at a home port.

DEALS WITH THREE IMPORTANT BATTLES

Among a multitude of new war books is The Turn of the Tide, by Jennings C. Wise (Henry Holt and Co., New York City). In this volume the operations of the American forces at Cantigny, Chateau-Thierry, and the second battle of the Marne, are briefly described by the author, who served as a lieutenant colonel of Infantry during hostilities and was attached to the Historical Section, G. S. at the General Headquarters of the A. E. F. Mr. Wise was assigned to the duty of investigating these three operations by the General Staff and not only went over the battlefields, but had access to all the data at G. H. Q. In fact this book is based on monographs written for the General Staff and is therefore authoritative in character. It devotes five chapters to Cantigny; eleven to Chateau-Thierry; and seventeen to the second Marne battle. In spite of the mass of matter writen about these famous operations Mr. Wise freshens his narrative with an admirable style and treats his subject from a view point that makes it appear almost new.

IMPOSSIBLE.

A certain judge, after passing sentence, always gave advice to prisoners. Having before him a man found guilty of stealing, he started thus:

"If you want to succeed in this world you must keep straight. Now, do you understand?"

"Well, not quite," said the prisoner; "but if your lordship will tell me how a man is to keep straight when he is trying to make both ends meet, I might."—Current Opinion.

PUT OFFICER IN QUANDARY

That Boche Prisoner Claimed to Be Fellow Townsman Filled Him With Mixed Emotions.

There is a good story of an incident that happened in France when a group of officers from a division made up largely of easterners was watching a column of German prisoners file past. The column halted for a moment, and from the ranks of prisoners came a voice which said—not only in good English, but also in the vernacular —"Where's the guy from Pittsburgh?"

Wondering—and not knowing to this day—how news of himself and his native town had penetrated the German lines, an officer replied stiffly: "I'm from Pittsburgh! Why?"

"Remember Blank's place?" the prisoner inquired.

"I've heard of it," the officer admitted.

"I was bartender there," said the prisoner.

It sounded like a voice from home—yet it came from a boche. And as the officer later confessed he didn't know whether to shake hands with the fellow or shoot him.

Judge—Have you a wife in Valparaiso?

Old Salt (on trial for bigamy)—Never been ashore there, yer worship. —The London Bystander.

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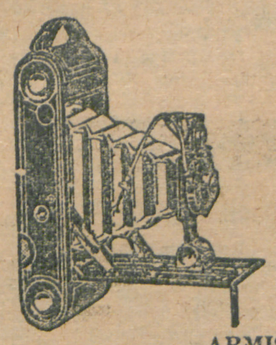
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CORRESPONDENCE

6TH ENGINEERS

Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant
Commanding.

The Army and Navy Journal announces War Department orders to the effect that provisional officer, First Lieut. Chaster C. Hough, 6th Engineers proceed to Camp Travis, Texas, for examination for permanent appointment.

Capt. Herman H. Pohl and First Lieut. C. C. Hough have been detailed to attend a course at the Departmental Bayonet and Physical Training School, Camp Jackson, S. C.

Mrs. Edgar S. Davis and daughter arrived at Little Rock from California Sunday, April 11. Lieut. Davis and family will make their home in the city for the present.

The Misses Margaret and Emily McNair, Greenwood, Gaunt and Hollis were the guests on Saturday afternoon of Lieut. Smith, 9th M. G. Bn., and Capt. Pohl, Lieut. Hough and Lieut. Evans, 6th Engineers, at a riding supper party.

All of the officers attending the Camp dance given at the Visitors' House on Wednesday evening of last week report a very pleasant time. A large number of civilians were present from Little Rock, which added much to the pleasure of the party, and indicates the increasing community spirit of good will and co-operation which the new army is trying to build up.

Miss Louise Jorgenson, sister of Mrs. G. A. Naylor, from Salt Lake City is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor for a few weeks, at their Camp Pike residence.

The recruiting party has returned to the regiment. Master Engineer Kenah and Sgt. Curry have some great tales to tell about their experiences in the country. Seven men were away six weeks and enlisted two recruits. How much did it cost Uncle Sam to get these two men?

News has finally reached us of our former Regimental Sergeant Major Bill McGilpin. He has a position with the Strathmore Paper Company in Massachusetts. Evidently he has not gotten over his foolishness yet for he has been playing the stock market.

ATHLETIC NEWS.

Chaplain Albert L. Evans, Unit
Athletic Officer.

In the polo practice games last Sunday the Third Division team was trimmed by the Engineers. In the first period the score was 1 to 1-2 in favor of the Division Team. In the second period the score was 4-0 in favor of the Engineers. Sixth Engineer team is composed of: 1, Maj. L. D. Worsham; 2, Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant; 3, Sgt. Ingram Clark; 4, Capt. McCullough. Goals scored: Sturdevant 1, Worsham 1, Sgt. Clark 2. Fouls committed 2.

In a practice game of baseball with the 30th Infantry last Sunday on the 18th F. A. field, the Engineers were defeated decisively by the score of 22 to 10. Capt. Schmitz tried out all of the new material in the infield, especially the string of pitchers and catchers. Turner and Gilbert give promise of making pitchers and Tate will make a good substitute catcher. Nance, LaBlanc and Schmitz made home runs.

The regiment will hold a track meet on Saturday, the 17th, to find material for the Division team. There will be eight events; 100 yards dash, 220 yards dash, standing and running broad jumps, high jump, pole vaulting, shot put and discus throw.

The baseball team will play a return game with Little Rock College on their field April 20. Sunday, the 18th, we play the 8th Machine Gun Bn. in the Argonne League; on the 23rd the Headquarters Troop.

The team loks pretty nifty in their new uniforms. The regimental insignia will be added as soon as received.

Chaplain Evans is in charge of the construction of a new baseball field at Q. street and North avenue, where the games for the Argonne League will be played. The field has been completed, but the beachers are still to be constructed.

NOTES FROM OVERSEAS.

Editor The Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.
Dear Sir:

Yesterday I picked up one of your editions and was more than delighted to read about the different outfits in the old Division, and it occurred to me that some of the boys would like to hear about former members who are still watching the Rhine. If the time should come when the Third will be needed for active service I should like to be with it once more, but at present, with marks at 103 to the dollar, I cannot see it.

Yours,
A Fourstriper.

Harry Merrill is doing a corporal's work at the Base Hospital in Coblenz.

Homer Hardman, formerly with the Sxith Engineers, is a corporal in K Co., Fifth Infantry. He is stationed at Plaidt.

John C. Pittsman, who was wagoner in Field Hospital No. 7, is driving a Cadillac for the second brigade in Andernach.

Ernest Smith, from the same outfit, sailed for the States February 24th on the transport Northern Pacific.

The following Third Division men have returned after several months' work as mechanics and chauffeurs for the Polish Typhus relief: Sergeant De l'Etoils, Pvt. John Comer, Cpl. Harvey Merrill, Cpl. Van Doren, Pvt. Sygnarski, Pvt. Townsend, Pvt. William Barnes, Sgt. Joseph MacVeagh.

Pvt. Ben Tago is stationed at Praga near Warsaw, Poland.

Cook Jimmie Wriggles, who used to pass out the corned bill to E Co., 6th Engineers, is spending ten days in Octendung.

Riley, from C Co., 6th Engineers, is a corporal and doing permanent guard at the replacement barracks.

Private Dunn, 6th Engr. Train, has signed a year's contract to work with the Red Cross in Poland.

The following named officers, formerly with the 6th Engineers, are now in Coblenz: Captain Munroe, Captain Whitten and Lieutenant Magrath with A Co., 1st Engrs.; Captain Lyons is with Headquarters, A. F. in G.

Pvt. Arthur Tooze's dearest wish is to be a member of the 6th Engineers again. He sailed on the Northern Pacific.

Bill Barnes is still looking for a package from home due to arrive in Ochtendung. He says he hopes it will arrive soon as it is getting warm weather on the Rhine and his sister enclosed some ice cream. Bill is with A Co., 1st Engrs., and would like to hear from any of the old boys in E Co., 6th Engrs.

7TH INFANTRY

COMPANY H.

Company H has been successful in geeting two splendid young men added to the ranks, namely, Pvt. Pierre Bernucho and Pvt. James Earles. Bernucho's home is in Louisiana and Earles is from Missouri. They seem well pleased with army life and all they have to say is that they regret that they didn't come in sooner.

Sgt. John D. Jones is now acting suppy sergeant, vice Sgt. Wallace P. Kidd, who has been detailed at the camp exchange.

Mech. Crabtree has resolved to make the quarters of this company resemble home, as near as possible, and has been busy decorating the place from top to bottom for the past week.

The following men, Gnann, Jones, Trotter and Eakins, who are to be discharged the following month, have been making wonderful preparations for civilian life, as they have all invested in civies and have them waiting for the final day.

Why don't some of you ex-members of the company write? You all know that the company is still at Camp Pike, Ark.

FOURTH INFANTRY

SUPPLY COMPANY.

Capt. Fred L. Black Commanding.

Word has been received by a member of the organization of the death of the late Wagoner Earl McIntyre, of Hyannas, Neb. Those wishing further information may obtain it from the company clerk.

Reg. Sup. Sgt. Lee M. Marshall is spending a 30-day furlough at the home of his father in Galax, Va.

Cook James S. Caviness has returned to duty after spending a 20-day furlough with his wife at Van Buren, Ark.

Reg. Sup. Sgt. Willard C. Coon is trying to make the regimental baseball team. Members of this company wish him the best of luck. Sergeant Coon is an excellent ball player and would be of great assistance in helping the 4th Infantry bring home the pennant this season.

Pvt. 1st Class William Strube, Co. M, 4th Inf., has been attached for duty with this organization.

Pvts 1st Class Roy and Makerwicz have been appointed wagoners to fill existing vacancies.

Sup. Sgt. William J. Roome is acting Reg. Sup. Sgt. during the absence of Supply Sergeant Marshall.

30TH INFANTRY

Capt. Carroll M. Gale Commanding.

First Sgt. Arthur C. Shockey was discharged March 29th and was re-enlisted March 30th for three years. The sergeant was on a 7-year enlistment having enlisted March 30, 1917. He says that since his second enlistment in 1914, each time he has stayed out of the service so long that he has lost re-enlistment pay, but that this will never happen again for him; out one day and in the next from now on until his thirty years are completed.

Supply Sgt. Herman Gruseman is a busy man these days, he is painting the entire squad room, giving it two colors, and at the same time working on his collection of animals, birds and the thousand and one other things he has on the walls of the orderly room. We are proud of our orderly room on account of the fine collection of mounted animals and birds owned by the sergeant.

COMPANY L.

Capt. John McBride left for a fifteen-day leave at Claiborne, Maryland.

Lieut. Bouve left on the second on a twenty-seven day leave at Washington, D. C.

Mess Sgt. Roy Watson has returned from a thiry-day furlough spent at Fort Smith, Ark.

Sgt. Milton Gilmore has been placed on special duty at Exchange No. 3.

Cpl. Charles Ferguson has been placed on sceial duty at Regimental Headquarters as chauffeur.

Pvt. Pasquala Nicolicci is all smiles these days and keeps singing: "Three more weeks to do it in!" However, we predict that he will change it to "three more years," about May the fifth.

COMPANY E.

Sgt. Berry, Company E, nas made up his mind to stay. He re-enlisted last week for three years. Sgt. Berry has been with the 30th Infantry over four years. He went overseas with the regiment, and took part in all engagements. He was wounded on the battlefield in the second battle of the Marne. He also served seven months in Germany. Berry says that the soldier's life is the only life ,and is thoroughly satisfied, because every month he draws $60 and has nohting to worry about, and nothing to pay out.

Sgt. Powlowski has been placed on special duty at the Camp Judge Advocate's Office. Powlowski's intentions are to take up law as soon as he is discharged.

Sup. Sgt. Shanaman is now placed on special duty as chief laundryman. Shanaman takes great interest in this kind of work, and even in his slumbers he is checking and turning over bundles of laundry. Before he enlisted in the army he hanaged a steam laundry at Detroit, Mich., and he says he will make good on this job.

MACHINE GUN CO.

Pvt. First Class M. Murdock, who was on special duty at Camp Pike College, returned to the company for duty April 10, 1920.

Sgt. Richardson is on the pitching staff of the 30th Infantry baseball team this season.

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. E. B. Edwards Commanding.

Maj. G. J. Downing and Capt. A. C. Waters have left us to go to Fort Sill, Okla., to appear before the examining board for promotion.

Maj. William F. Rike, Field Artillery, paid the Regiment a visit on his way to California. Major Rike was at one time Regimental Adjutant while the regiment was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The 18th Field Artillery baseball team has returned after spending three days at Batesville, Ark., where they walloped the Arkansas College team.

Reg. Sgt. Major R. A. Burns has left the regiment, going as sergeant instructor to the National Guard of Minnesota.

Our brigade recruiting party will not return to Camp Pike as was expected, but will continue on recruiting service for the brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CO.

First Lieut. A. W. Long Commanding.

First Sgt. John Mutimer, center fielder for the 18th F. A., will be out of the game for some time on account of a broken wrist.

Reg. Sgt. Maj. Burnes of the 10th F A. is now with the 18th F. A.

Pvt. Buchanan is to be married next month.

The company has put 75 of the recruits to duty and more are coming in every day.

Asst. Band Leader Liss and Pvt. Moore are back from recruiting duty.

The boys in Headquarters Company would like to hear from some of the old bunch.

BATTERY A.

Van Alstyne, Texas, April 10, '20.
Editor The Watch On the Rhine:

I am receiving our paper regularly and I realize that I am lucky to be one of those who are being informed and helped by The Watch on the Rhine. We have a Rhine over here to watch just as truly as we had one over there; and I believe that the Marne Division should be so proud of their paper that they will never suffer it to decline.

Whenever I read anything in The Watch on the Rhine I know I can depend on its being authentic. I am ready to deny the charge that our paper shows favor to any regiment, even if it is seldom that I see any news from my outfit. But why can't some of you boys in the good old 18th send in a squib to the paper once in a while? If the 18th wasn't as good an artillery outfit as ever took position on the Western front I should like to see its superior. Why can't we keep up a little better liaison than we do? I think every one from the regiment must have enjoyed and revelled in that letter from Lieut. Harwood published in the issue of March 6th. That concerned B Battery mostly, but it must have held interest for others, also. Now, isn't there some one from old A Battery who is not too busy to send in some information?

I have a little bit of information which might interest some of A Battery's "dugout specialists":

Green T. Wise is ranching again at Taiban, N. M., and would like to hear from some or all of the boys. He paid me a visit in December and he says he hopes old age won't find him still single.

T. C. Lambert is manager of a store in Red Oak, Okla.

W. G. McComb is at 310 Taylor St., Ft. Worth, Tex., and I am sure would like to hear from the boys

Carl E. Lindberg is, I think, at Belen, New Mexico.

Norman G. Fowler is at Leigh, Nebraska.

Sam V. Fulkerson is at 841 N. Third Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.

Anton Lambertsen is at Coulter, Iowa.

R. E. Powell is at 535 Republic Ave., Alma, Mich.

Daniel B. Blair is at Chatham, Virginia.

There are many of the old bunch that I can't locate, and I would like for others to do as I have done, and let me and the rest of us know where they are. Can't somebody from that dashing, galloping, famous detail of A Battery answer this?

Yours truly,
A. S. McComb.

BATTERY B.

Sgt. Baker is placed on special duty as canteen steward at the Enlisted Men's Club.

Cpl. George Meliken, who has been touring the South on recruiting service, is back for duty.

Pvt. Wray has been placed on special duty with the Soldier Players.

Congratulations to ex-Wag. Lawrence Marts. Marts has just recently formed a matrimonial alliance.

Pvt. First Class Mardilli is being furloughed to the reserve. Pvt. Marsilli has been a private all the while he was in the army and on the last day of his time he was honored by getting the position as corporal of the guard.

BATTERY D.

Pvt. Hans Peterson has successfully passed the examination for mess sergeant at the Camp Pike Cooks' and Bakers' School. He is now acting mess sergeant in the battery.

First Sgt. Howard and Sgt. Elick and Cpl. George Melikean have returned from a successful recruiting trip.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"In the Spring---"

Some animals are hibernating animals—that is, they crawl into a shell hole or a dugout or a cellar (if there happens to be anything good in it) and there they stay the whole winter long.

Man sometimes hibernates just like other animals do. Sometimes a whole body of men go into hiding for the winter.

For example, there are a few units of the Third Division that have never come up for air a single time during the entire winter. And there are several outfits that have come up only at rare intervals.

But of course it's been winter—and it's leap year. So there may be some excuse. Nevertheless, there are a few outfits that continue to fill a column or two with correspondence every week; so there isn't much of an excuse, after all.

And now that spring is on its way, it's time to come out of your hiding. Turn those light spring fancies toward the business of letting your civilian comrades know that you are still on the map.

Take on the delirium of a bad case of spring fever, and then tell us all the news you know.

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The Watch on the Rhine

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GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory."
—Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

UNITY OR DISCORD?

Co-operation among the different military organizations of the country is one of the essentials of preparedness for any emergency.

The Army, the Navy, the National Guard, the Marine Corps—all branches of the service—should pull together, not only because it will mean a better combatant force for the protection of the country in time of need, but because it will mean greater mutual benefits to these different arms of the service.

In spite of the fact that cooperation is such a valuable asset, its absence is particularly conspicuous just now—and at a time when an attempt is being made to work out the future of the different arms of the service.

In fact, there has not been merely a failure to pull together. A great deal of bitterness has been stirred up in some cases.

This is especially true with the National Guard and the Regular Army. The real source of the feud will probably never be known. It probably lies too deeply buried beneath slams and counter-slams to ever be uncovered. But there is little doubt now that it came from false accusations on the part of a few national guardsmen. Once the battle was precipitated, it was too late to avoid a long war.

Some examples of these false accusations appear in an editorial in the National Tribune, Washington, D. C., which reads in part as follows:

> There is bitter hostility on the part of former Guard officers against Regular Army officers, and not without good cause, according to the guardssmen, who assert that Regular officers discriminated against Guard officers in France—that the Guard and Reserve Corps officers did most of the actual fighting, while the Regulars held down soft staff jobs in the rear of the firing lines, and that, when the armistice was signed, the Guard officers in command of regiments and battalions at the front were relieved by Regular Army "pets," who had never smelled powder.

The Tribune does not attempt to say whether these charges are true or not. But if it would look into the matter and checks up the records, it would see the comparative standing of the National Guard with the Regulars.

It is true that there were National Guard officers mixed in with the Regulars. But how much more important was the part played by Regular Army officers in the National Guard organizations!

The history of the Regular Army, as told in the article by Capt. John S. Madden published in The Watch on the Rhine some time ago, shows that this old establishment has been the only really efficient land force that this country has had from the days of the Revolution to the present time.

The National Guard has done creditable work in some cases—particularly in the Civil War and in the World War. But it has fallen down in many more instances, leaving the entire burden on the Regular Army. The slams, therefore, against the Regulars, are entirely out of place.

At the St. Louis convention of the National Guard Association the guardsmen went on record as favoring the abolishing of the Regular Army. Perhaps they didn't realize that this would be cutting their own throats. And if the protection of the country weren't at stake, it might be a good thing to do away with the Regular Army for a while just to teach the knockers a lesson.

The country is waking up a little bit, however, and beginning to realize which side of its bread is buttered. At the present time the National Guard consists of about 35,000 men—or one-third of what it was before the war. And the public doesn't seem very enthusiastic about building up this organization. The public is coming around more and more to the conviction that the Regular Army is the thing.

Perhaps we need a National Guard. Perhaps the National Guard, if handled properly, can be of real benefit to the country. But until this organization sees that it is a sister organization to the Regular Army, and not a rival, it is not going to secure the support and the co-operation from the Regular Army that is necessary to put it on its feet.

The Regular Army, as a whole, is not opposed to a National Guard on general principles. In fact, most Regulars doubtless feel that the National Guard has a mission to fill. But the Regulars are not going to remain silent when a few guardsmen begin slinging mud on the spotless record of the divisions that suffered most and accomplished most in the World War.

If the National Guard wishes to survive, some of its supporters must adopt a truer spirit of patriiotism.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

GERMAN AIR SUPREMACY.

The Germans, having surrendered their great fleet, seemed to be out of serious consideration for the future as far as sea attack is concerned, but investigation has shown that German navy officers, in agreement with aviation experts, believe large warships are obsolete and will be succeeded by airships acting in conjunction with small, fast ships and submarines. It has been found that the Germans are far in the lead in aeronautical development. The last year has shown surprising advancement, and the great outstanding achievement is the adoption of the all-metal type of construction for aircraft. While our Postoffice Department claims operation of the only commercial air service in the world, Col. William N. Hensley, Jr., of the army signal corps, who recently spent considerable time in Germany, told the house military committee this week that there are several successful air routes operated in Germany at the present time and during his stay he traveled over these routes a total of seven thousand miles. He produced numerous photographs of airships of various types, all of metal construction. He particularly dwelt upon the importance of our getting in the forefront of this development by obtaining at once one of these airships for purposes of experimentation. He was able to obtain an option upon one to cost $700,000. The use of all-metal construction means a saving of weight and the elimination of hangars, such airships being left in the open with practically no deterioration. He pronounced other construction as obsolete; that the all-metal construction is not only revolutionary, but very efficient.—Army and Navy Register.

WHY WE NEEDN'T TRAIN THEM.

We are not going to have universal training because:

First, there isn't going to be any more war. (What is going on in Russia, or is it Poland, in Siberia and in Germany is not war. We don't know what to call it, but we refuse to call it war.)

Second, if there is war we are not going to be in it. (All we have to do to keep out of war is not to be ready for war. This, the chief doctrine of the pacifists, was demonstrated to be correct on April 6, 1917.)

Third, if there is war and we get into it, we can use the men trained in this war. (Why train more men so long as our trained men last? In ten years or twenty they may get a little creaky in the hinges or if we use them too much they may get a bit used up. But then we can rely upon the "Groundspringers" to fill in. Meantime, let George, the boy of '17 and '18, do it again. Why spend our money while George is around?)—Chicago Tribune.

JACK COMING BACK?

Jack Johnson, erstwhile heavyweight champion pugilist of this globe, and lately a more or less transitory resident of Spain, France, Portugal, Cuba and Mexico has announced his intention of again making an attempt to get back into the good graces of Uncle Samuel and reenter the United States. Harry Woodbury, a fight promoter of San Diego, California, recently saw the ex-champ in Tia Juana, Mexico, and reports that Jack is in first class conditions as far as appearances will tell.

We're not expressing a hope one way or another, but Jack Johnson is not the worst hombre in the world by any means. At least he offered to enlist in the Army for war-time service but he was turned down. That voluntary enlistment stuff is not exactly a habit with champions and near-champions in the world of pugilism.—Fort Sheridan Recall.

"He's In the Army Now"

He used to wear white flannels, panamas, and silken shirts;
He always dressed quite nifty, and was a hero with the skirts;
His evening clothes looked dandy when he went out to a dance,
He had a form-fit swallow-tail, and creases in his pants.

But now he's in the army, he's clothed in olive drab,
He has a misfit uniform—'twas the best one he could grab;
Before the war he boasted of the perfect "36";
Uncle Sam gave him a "40" though he sent in fifty kicks.

It fit him quick around the waist, it bulged out at the breast,
The neck was many times too big, and the sleeves had ne'er been pressed;
His breeches didn't fit him, he didn't dare to stoop,
And when he picked up something, he'd have to loop the loop.

The service hat that he received would make a dead man laugh,
For it covered up his eyes and ears—'twas a thirteen and a half;
He always thought that he possessed a shapely pair of pins,
But the way his leggins fit him put big blisters on his shins.

His shoes—he called them gun-boats—of course might have been worse;
To him they looked like shovels—they made him rave and curse;
The substitute they gave him for his comfy B. V. D.'s
Made him itch and scratch and shiver—he thought he had the fleas.

His poncho was a poor excuse for shutting off the dew,
The water dripped and trickled and soaked him through and through;
In civil life the gloves he wore he said were number eights;
The army mitts, they looked like twelves, and weren't even mates.

And so he's sighing and he's dreaming, as he washes out his socks,
For the days when he wore diamonds, silken shirts and and Waltham clocks,
Overcoats with bearskin collars, suits with belts and tucks,
Cravats of many colors, and shoes worth fifteen bucks.

—By Horseshoer Wm. F. Smith, assisted by Q. M. Sgt. F. W. Mieling.

Army Chow and Exercise Weren't Bad After All

You gained three and a third pounds and nearly a quarter of an inch in height while you were in the old O. D.

You didn't? Well, the average doughboy did.

The War Department says so, and Mr. Baker has had his statistics hounds on the trail of the exact figures for quite a while.

A compilation of the physical measurements of 873,159 men on induction into the Army, and of 102,304 men on discharge, indicates that there was an average gain of 3.35 pounds weight and .23 of an inch in height during service.

Measurements of 1,104,841 recruits for the Civil War, compared with those of drafted men for the World War, do not indicate that there has been any appreciable change in the height of Americans since the sixties.

Civil War recruits averaged 67.6 inches and World War recruits 67.5 inches in height.—Stars and Stripes.

SUMMER STYLES IN HOUSES.

Prospective Buyer—It looks pretty flimsy.

Modern Builder—Oh! it ain't finished yet. It's got to be reinforced with wall paper and a coat of paint. —Judge.

Where Are You?

Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.

It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.

Last name ..... First name .....

Rank ..... Company or Battery ..... Regiment .....

Former Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Occupation .....

Germany Has Failed to Comply With the Agreements She Made

Germany's armed force should have been reduced to 200,000 men by April 10, according to the treaty. It was pointed out by Premier Millerand, that no reductions whatsoever have been made so far. It is considered impossible here that anything of note can be accomplished in the remaining days of the time limit. It was pointed out a few days ago that Germany could put an army of 3,000,000 men in the field within a short time, and that officers sufficient to command that army were available.

So far, accorling to the French, the only provision that the Germans have lived up to, is the delivery of seeds for spring planting in the devastated regions. Restitution of factory equipment and other things taken from Northern France has been in progress since the armistice, but is far from being complete. The delivery of submarines has not been completed, and the delivery of arms and ammunitions has been practically ignored.

The general opinion in official circles here is that the Germans are attempting to evade the provisions of the treaty of Versailles. In a recent communication to the Allied Commission, the Germans stated that it made no difference whether the excess war material, which should have been delivered by March 10, was turned over or destroyed. They said they preferred to destroy it.

And America is still at war with Germany.—Stars and Stripes.

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS.

Mothers and wives of Canadian soldiers killed in the war are to receive a memorial cross from the government. If the soldier was unmarried the cross goes to the mother, and if married and both wife and mother are dead, the emblem goes to the next of kin. The award applies not only to members of the Canadian expeditionary force, but to any person resident in Canada August 4, 1919, whose relatives served in the British or allied forces. The emblem is a cross patonce (that is, with flared ends) in silver, suspended by a purple ribbon; at the head of the upright is a cross; at the foot and at the end of either arm, a maple leaf; in the center within a wreath of laurel, the royal cipher G. R. I. The cross will be engraved with the name, rank and number of the soldier commemorated.

LOST A WATCH OR A RING?

The Effects Bureau at Governors Island, New York harbor, has in its possession 82 finger rings and 124 watches, which have been turned in to the War Department from overseas, without information as to whom they belong. It is suggested that any person who lost a ring or watch overseas and can prove ownership by giving the number of either the works or the case, or other identifying mark, or in the case of a ring to give some description, that he communicate with the Chief of Transportation Service, War Department, Washington, and an effort will be made to identify the particular article claimed to have been lost. These articles, upon proof of ownership, will be returned without expense to the owner, or next of kin in the event of the death of the owner.

TWO OF A KIND.

"Do you find any excitement at the aquarium?"

"No excitement," replied the genial old gentleman, "but a little quiet amussement when I see a henpecked man of my acquaintance studying a jelly fish."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FATHER'S VIOLENCE.

Jack—"Was her father violent when you asked for her hand?"

Tom—"Was he? Great Scott! I thought he would shake my arm off." —London Tit-Bits.

UNREASONABLE.

"Was the operation successful?"

"It was brilliantly so in the facts it demonstrated. Only one person did not seem to be pleased with the results."

"Who was that?"

"The patient's widow."—Baltimore American.

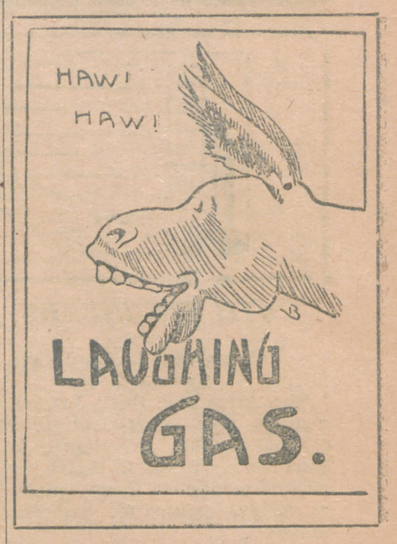
ORDERS IS ORDERS.

After a long march during the late war, a captain ordered as a sanitary precaution, that the men should change their undershirts. The top sergeant suggested that half of the men had only one shirt each. The captain hesitated a moment and then said: "Military orders must be obeyed; let the men change with each other."—Trouble Buster.

ARMY CHANNELS.

I stood in the pay-formation—
('Twas down near old Bordeaux)—
And I wondered why Army channels
Were so devilish all-fired slow.
For six long months I'd waited,
With never a bit of pay,
'Cause the clerk in writing out my name,
Had made a C a K.

I mused in the brig at midnight—
('Twas down near old Bordeaux)—
And I knew that Army channels
Could be fast as well as slow.
I'd been on a six-day furlough,
Returned a week too late,
And it took 'em just ten minutes
To decide upon my fate.
—The Home Sector.



IRELAND WINS.

"Talking of hens," remarked the American visitor, "reminds me of an old hen my dad once had. She would hatch out anything from a tennis-ball to a lemon. Why, one day she sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hot water."

"That doesn't come up to a club-footed hen my mother once had," remarked the Irishman. "They had been feeding her by mistake on sawdust instead of oatmeal. Well, sor, she laid twelve eggs and sat on them, and when they hatched eleven of the chickens had wooden legs and the twelfth was a woodpecker!"—London Tit-Bits.

ZERO.

"Drat these typographical errors!" exclaimed the editor of the Tadvine Argus.

"What's the trouble?" asked the foreman.

"I wrote a pert paragraph in which I mentioned the fact that liquor is selling here for $10 a quart."

"Well?"

"It came out in the paper, $1 a quart," and I've been swamped with telephone calls all day asking me where I get my supply for medicinal purposes."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A ROUSER.

"The Hon. Portleigh Pawnch delivered a rousing speech last night, I am told?" said a guest.

"Eh-yop!" returned the landlord of the tavern at Grudge. "Several fellers that were there say b'durned if they could skurcely sleep at all!"—Judge.

ENLISTED.

"Your wages will be $32.60 a month," said the recruiting officer to the prospective gob.

"Will I have a chance to rise?" asked the would-be.

"Certainly," was the reply. "You'll hear reveille every morning at 5:30." —Arklight.

NO WONDER HE'S CRAZY.

"This poor fellow is in a terrible condition," said the visitor.

"Yes," replied the asylum attendant. "He's the most violent patient we have in this ward."

"What caused him to lose his mind?"

"He tried to figure out some way to harness the energy that was going to waste in tango parlors."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

SAFETY FIRST.

He (to the fair one)—Gracious! What's that clicking sound—woodpeckers?

Sheh—No, darling! It's the man taking moving pictures of your proposal to me, to be used in case I have to sue you for breach of promise.—Dallas News.

ADVANCE.

"Isn't Miss Priscilla Knowitall a professor in that girls' college any more?"

"Oh, no; she's gone way up in the world since she was there. She's getting a cook's pay now."—Baltimore American.

FORCED SPROUTS.

May—"I thought Jack was averse to wearing a mustache."

Belle—"He is, but he can't help himself."

May—"How is that?"

Belle—"He's been evading prohibition by drinking hair-tonic."—The Dirge.

GEOGRAPHICAL SISTERS.

Miss Rose asked her eighth grade: "What are the sister states?"

Mabel answered: "I am not sure, but I should think they were Miss Ouri, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Louisa Anna, Della Ware, Minne Sota, and Mrs. Sipi."—The St. Cloud (Minn.) High School Mascot.

WHEN EXTREMES MET.

Said the Scientist to the Protoplasm:
"'Twixt you and me is a mighty chasm,
We represent extremes, my friend—
You the beginning, I the end."

The Protoplasm made reply
As he winked his embryonic eye:
"Well, when I look at you, old man,
I'm rather sorry I began!"
—New York Evening Post.

A WAY THEY HAVE.

A soldier was wounded by a shell from a German gun. He was going to the rear. "Wounded by a shell?" some one asked. "Yes," he cooly answered. "I was right under the darned thing when the bottom had to drop out."—Trouble Buster.

Battle of New Orleans

And Incidents Connected Therewith

By John S. Madden, Captain Seventh Infantry

(Continued from Last Week.)

It was evening on a day early in December, 1814, the golden sun blended with the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, when there appeared below New Orleans a powerful flotilla of vessel flying the Union Jack. This was the advance guard of Packenham's great expedition and by morning the entire fleet of 51 vessels were riding lazily upon the bosom of the Gulf.

Never had such a powerful fleet appeared off American shores on a warlike mission. Manning these fighting crafts were sailors who had been under the great Nelson at the Battle of the Nile. Crowded to the railing were soldiers who had fought in the bloody Peninsular Wars against the Little Corporal, the mighty Napoleon.

On one of the vessels was a full corps of civilian officials, trained and experienced in administering municipal affairs, who were to immediately establish an English government when the city fell into the hands of Packenham. Truly this was to be a conquest and not merely an expedition. England had no intention of abandoning this prize when once it fell into her greedy hands.

If you take your geography and study it you will find that New Orleans is established on the east side of the Mississippi River, one hundred miles above the Gulf. Also you will discover that to the south and to the east is a large body of water known as Lake Bargne, the northeastern shore of which approaches within ten miles of the city and the outlet of which is in the Gulf of Mexico. And it is into this lovely sheet of water that we find Packenham and seven thousand of his veteran troops entering with their vessels.

They proceed in a northernly direction and cast anchor up in the northeast corner of the lake. Before them are the low semi-tropical shores of Louisiana lined with giant oak trees from whose mighty branches are hanging gray mantles of Spanish moss; and as far back as the eye can see are dense jungles of palmettoes. Strnage water fowls fly over their riggins and the scent of moist earth is borne to them on the mild wind that sweeps the lake.

Packehnam Takes Position.

Packenham debarks his army and marches towards the river about ten miles to the west. He reaches a spot known as Villenaire's Plantation, a vast estate owned and controlled by a French planter of the same name. In the center of this prosperous sugar plantation is the home, and out from it on all sides are the quaint cabins of the slaves who till the soil.

It must have been a rude shock to this courtly old French planter that December evening when a slave breathless and excited rushed in to give the alarming news that the hated Red Coats were approaching.

He ,however, was a man of action Full well he knew that when the British arrived it would be imposible to get word to Jackson at New Orleans, for their outposts would sweep the entire country. So, accordingly, he acts on the minute, and we find him dispatching a servant at once to that city with the information that the English are marching towards the river. He was not a minute too soon for hardly had the servant departed, when around a bend in the road come the soldiers of the King, and soon the lawn around the stately chateau is covered with them.

Night coming on, Packenham decides to bivouac. He establishes his headquarters in the planter's home, stations his guards, and soon he and his staff are busily looking over the maps of Louisiana, while around them on the table are numerous bottles containing some wine from Burgundy brought up from the planter's cellars. They discuss the situation until the bottles are empty and the hands of the clock on the mantel point to midnight.

Finally reaching a conclusion that they will remain here for several days and wait developments, they then retire, and silence falls round the place, broken only by the slow-measured tread of the British sentinel as he paces to and fro through darkness.

Jackson Plans His Defense.

Up at New Orleans, some nine miles to the north and west of this plantation we find another commander burning the night oil. He is also bending over maps and is deciding whether the British will come up the river or by the lake and march over land. He has not long to wait, for the solution is solved when an ebony figure glides through the door with the startling information that the British are already at the old Villeraine Plantation and probably by now are advancing on the city.

The latter Jackson did not believe. Full well he knew that the English commander would not venture too close to the city walls in the blackness of the night, as he was unfamiliar with the roads leading to them.

What he did believe was this: That the British would remain in their vicinity for some time, in the meantime picking up information as to the whereabouts of the Amercan Army. Then when they were fully prepared they would strke a swift and decisive blow.

To forestall any such calculation on the part of Packenham, Jackson decides to try out the mettle of his adversary, and so we find him with his army just as dark is falling, moving out from the city, and heading towards Villeraine's Plantation. The British scouts, however, are alert and soon come to their commander, announcing the movement of the Americans, who immediately prepares for battle.

It is midnight, December 24, 1814, when Jackson clashes with the enemy. It is only a feint to test their strength and after a savage attack he withdraws. Four days later, on the 28th, Packenham returns the compliments and makes a night attack on Jackson's men, but gains no advantage. Thus ends the engagement known as Villeraine's Plantation.

Uncanny Tricks of Hunters.

We now find both armies settling down to await reinforcements, facing each other only a few hundred yards apart.

At this time there begins a reign of terror in the British camp. With Jackson are several hundred hunters from Tennessee, tall, lank, bony men, they are with keen eyes and long hair that falls to their shoulders from beneath their coon skin caps. Many of them are veterans of Indian warfare and have all the cunning and stealth of the Redmen. They are armed with the deadly hunting rifle and by their side is the famous fighting knife.

As soon as darkness falls the most venturesome of them steal out toward the British lines. They leave the rifle behind and carry with them the keen-bladed weapon. As a cat creeps upon a mouse so they creep towards the unsuspecting sentry and he is overpowered and a knife thrust between his shoulders before a sound can be muttered. The hunters strip him, take his equipment and leave his lifeless form there amid the palmettoes, where he is found by the horror-stricken relief when it makes its rounds. The equipment is turned over to the American officers who hand it to some of the men who are without arms.

These nightly raids are conducted by such uncanny methods that the British soldiers almost mutiny when it comes their night for guard. A chill of terror sweeps Packenham's veterans. They are by no means used to this kind of warfare. In the meantime Jackson's men are acquiring new weapons every night and feeling more confident in their ability to defeat this enemy when the test comes.

Americans Take Final Position.

Sometime early in January, 1815, Jackson takes up a new position. Here he intends to remain and fight Packenham, when that worthy gentleman makes his attack. The position he takes, from a tactical viewpoint, cannot be excelled. Down below New Orleans, seven miles from Canoe street, is the little town of Chalmette. It takes its name from Monsieur Ligny Chalmette, a French planter. It has a population of a few score of people, mostly half-breeds.

To the right of the town is the Mississippi river, and on its left is an immense, impassable swamp. Beyond is a sweep of country 100 miles in width; then the gulf. In its rear is New Orleans. Directly in its rear is an old canal known as the Rodregouy canal. In the days of the fight it was better than a trench. Now there is only a shallow depression along the ground. And it was along this Canal bed that Jackson took his position.

His right flank rested on the river and his left on the swamp, thus rendering a flank movement or attack utterly impossible for the British commander. He could move on Jackson only from the front and Jackson's field of fire was perfect.

Just before the battle opened both armies were reinforced. Heretofore the American army had numbered 5,000 and the British 7,000. Now we find General Adair coming up with 2,000 more to swell Jackson's forces, and General Lambert arriving with 3,000 men for Packenham. Thus when the curtain went up on this drama staged along the Mississippi below New Orleans, it shows us the two armies facing each other, one 7,000 strong and the other 10,000.

England's Schemes Fail.

Before proceeding further I will digress for a few minutes and explain a few of the leading features in this campaign which England had counted on when she started, but which fell flat so far as her expectations were concerned. Florida at that time was controlled by Spain, and Spain had been an ally of England's in the Napoleon wars against the French. Therefore England reasoned that Florida would rise up in arms and defend her against the Americans at the first signal of her guns. Then, too, she

(Continued on Page 8.)

A CLUB FOR SOLDIERS

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Motor Car and Truck Repair

STORAGE

Expert, Reliable Mechanics
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Oh, I Remember

Oh, I remember, I remember, on a street in Kottenheim,
There was a little wirtschaft, with refreshments most sublime,
And there upon a pay-day, could be had for next to naught,
Some things now nigh forgotten in this awful land of drought.

Oh, I remember, I remember, how those red-legs growled and kicked,
"Why have we now to guard those doggoned Boche we licked?"
"I'd give five years from off my life," once one was heard to say,
"If I could see that Statue and the good old U. S. A."

Oh, I remember, I remember, how they grumbled, kicked and swore,
"If once I hit God's country, I'll leave it never more."
Where is that red-leg now, you ask, and your eyes well up with tears:
He's "taken on" again, old top; he's gone back for three more years.

COL. LOVELL GIVES LECTURE ON CAVALRY

The weekly lecture to officers of the Third Division last Tuesday, which was given by Col. George E. ovell of the Third Ammunition Train, was on the subject of "Cavalry." Colonel Lovell said that before the development of the airplane, the calvalry was known as the "eyes of the army." Cavalry was not used to any great extent in the World War, according to Colonel Lovell, although the British kept their cavalry in shape and used it at times. During the first German drive in 1914 the British cavalry protected the rear of the retreating forces, he said, and when the Germans tried to drive a wedge in the French and British line in Flanders in March, 1918, the British cavalry stopped several holes. At one time in the last allied offensive, the British cavalry was 10 miles ahead of the infantry and took the fighting out into the open, according to Colonel Lovell.

NOTES.

Capt. Harry Donnell Ayers was married April 10th to Maie Kline Schaer of Little Rock.

First Lieut. Fred During, 30th Inf., left Thursday for duty with the district recruiting officer at Nashville, Tenn.

Sgt. Mose Levine of Division Headquarters was furloughed to the reserve on Saturday, April 10th, and left for his home in Kansas City.

First Lieut. John H. Adkinson, 7th Infantry, left Wdenesday for Charleston, S. Co., to appear before the Army Retiring Board, Southeastern Department. Upon completion of the examination, Lieut. Atkinson will return to his duties at Camp Pike.

Peter Reno of the 10th Field Artillery returned this week from three months' recruiting duty in Detroit and in Portland, Maine. During his absence Reno landed a good position in Portland, which he expects to fill as soon as he is discharged.

A SPEEDY METE.

"Hallo," came the female voice over the telephone. "Is that the gas company?"

"Yes, madam!" replied the clerk.

"I want to know when the entries for the autumn handicaps close."

"The autumn handicaps?" said the startled clerk. "This is the gas company's office," he replied clearly.

"That's right," said the unseen lady. "I want to know when the entries for the autumn races close, as I'd like to enter my gas meter."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

V. F. W. NOTICE.

Members of the "Rock of the Marne" Post 138: We have received a large shipment of badges and buttons from Chief of Staff R. G. Woodside, which are to be sent to all outside members, but owing to the fact that so many of them are being returned on account of incorrect addresses, we have decided to discontinue sending any more for the present, and request all ex-V. F. W. members of this post to send us their correct address, so that we can go ahead with our work.

Yours in comradeship,
Sgt. George F. Kells, Q. M.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

"Buy a washing machine and make your wife happy."

"What!" exclaimed the southern man. "And break the heart of a colored dame with a husband and eight or nine children to support? Never, sir! My wife and I must continue to suffer for the greatest good of the greatest number."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN LITTLE ROCK

JOYLAND SWIMMING POOL

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MAJESTIC
ONLY THEATRE PLAYING BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE

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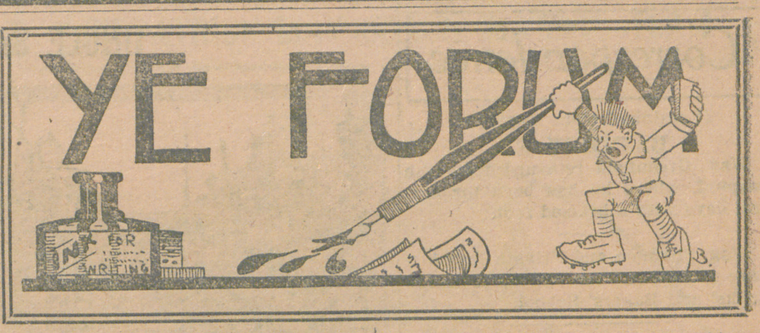


TO MEN OF THE 10TH.

Editor the Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: Just a few words to find out through our paper what seems to be the matter with the galloping 10th F. A. There are about six former 10th F. A. men here in the 82nd F. A. and we have been getting the paper regularly but we have never seen anything in it about the 10th F. A. or any of the old buddies that have been discharged.

Now tell them to snap out of it and get some one that can dope out something to put in the paper, as we are all anxious to hear from some of the old buddies or to hear how the old 10th is getting along at present. Also tell them that there are four officers and three enlisted men here in the 82nd F. A. that were in the 10th all through the battle royal that we had with the square-heads, and that we are all anxious to be back with the old 10th, and if we ever have another battle royal, we all have made up our mind to pull out and join the regiment again.

We organized a Border Branch of the Society of the Third Division a little over a month ago and we are going to make the rest of the little branches of our society look like 30 cents. We are running a dance that will make El Paso sit up and take notice. We are giving prizes to the best couple in the waltz, fox trot and one step; and there is not a telephone post or any other kind of a post in El Paso that has not got one of our posters tacked to it.

Respectfully yours,
Philip Ficcarra,
Regimental Supply Sergeant,
82nd Field Artillery,
Fort Bliss, Texas.

FROM BOSHEVIK LAND.

I am billeter in the Hotel Rother- Most of the expert chauffeurs who left the outfit last July, for the purpose of going to Poland, are back in the States. Some of them remained in the Rhineland and a few volunteered to stay in Poland until June.

Among those remaining from the Sixth are: Cpl. H. F. Soderholm, the kid who helped to make the Sixth famous at Le Mans, and his adopted son Frenchy, picked up in Bordeaux. He's making a mechanic out of him. Then there are H. A. Breault, J. P. Dunn, W. R. Barnes and Ben Taghon. Also there are a number of men from other organizations of the Marne Division.

Well, we have earned another stripe, seen a bit of the Bolshevik land, and tasted some of the genuine vodka. Oh, yes; it has a better wallop than the Rhine or Moselle mucilage, and costs the equivalent of only 15 German marks. Just think what some of you have missed.

Our beloved friends, the Willie and the Alaskan gold, were with us every day, but the best of it all was the way we spent Christmas and New Year's on the deep blue. Considering the storm we had, going over on the George Washington was nothing compared with the one on New Year's day. On that day the storm was at its worst, and to cheer the gang up it swept our wireless away, and we had no means of communication for three days afterward. We all gave up hopes of seeing the Lady Liberty, but somehow it came in sight, after sixteen long days of rough going.

I would like to hear from E. T. Ashe, the ex-machine gunner and Bolshevik killer. Also would appreciate a word from any of the former members.

William A. Sygnarski,
Formerly of Company B.
30 Pulaski St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

TRY THE SIGNAL CORPS.

What other branch of the service offers a young man the opportunity the Signal Corps has to offer?

We will take for example the eleven enlisted men who have proceeded to Camp Alfred Vail Signal School to take courses in telephone operating, radio, wireless telegraphy and many other courses. When these men have completed their course they will return to the Fifth Field Signal Battalion, and may be able to enlighten the new men which we are receiving daily in what course to take and how to go about it, besides instructing them in their first few lessons.

No, they were not the picked men of the battalion, but were qualified by their own schooling and education, for, before they were accepted for the school they were reviewed in their English, arithmetic, spelling, writing, geography and history. These papers were sent to the Examining Board at Washington thence to Camp Vail.

The Signal Corps does not only teach men to prepare them for service in the army, but for their own good and support in civilian life.

The qualified men were as follows: Pvts. First Class Harold Leigh and Palmer Johnson, Pvts. Joe Kueter, Somers Smith, George Diffenderfer, John LaTourette, William Shaver, Lester Walker, Leon Radel, Elmer Shanks and John Griswold.

The school of the Fifth Field Signal Battalion will be ready for operation in a week or so. Take a chance while the taking is good.

Cpl. Joseph G. Vennoch.

A NOVEL IDEA.

"I have a novel idea for a film play."

"What is it?"

"The husband and wife in the plot have no serious marital difficulties."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

QUESTION.

"They say now that there must be a law passed for the arrest of parlor bolshevists."

"Who's to do the arresting—the kitchen police?"—Wichita Eagle.

Do You Want to Keep Up LIAISON With Your Comrades?

There's only one way to do it, and that is for you to subscribe for The Watch on the Rhine

Here is what one Marneman says about the Division newspaper:

"The fellows who were once with the Marne Division can now begin to realize that a division paper is not so much of a joke as many of them thought when it was first published. Believe me, I would just about dig up a dollar and a half for one issue of ours. Names of old friends and interesting incidents are all too soon forgotten in the ordinary course of events, but with a paper to bring them to mind at different intervals we cannot forget them."

If you don't know what's happening to your old comrades, fill out the coupon below.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE
306 Board of Commerce Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Founded at Andernach, Germany, February, 1919, by the Men of the Third Division

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Correspondence

(Continued from Page 3.)

BATTERY E.

Wag. Greenfield returned from the hospital, where he has been for several days with a bruised foot.

Wag. Shannon and Private Ruboken have returned to the battery from the Cooks' and Bakers' School.

10TH FIELD ARTILLERY

1009 North Peak Street,
Dallas, Texas.

The Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Gentlemen—I am receiving the Watch on the Rhine just as regularly as Monday comes around, and it is a very welcome publication in our home.

Since leaving the 10th F. A. at Coblenz Lutzel I have had various experiences. I went through Savenay, St. Nazaire, and home on the Mongolia, sailing April 27, 1919; went to Hospital No. 4 in New York, and on May 16 entered U. S. G. H. 32 at Chicago. When that closed I went to U. S. G. H. 28 at Fort Sheridan, where I remained until I was retired as a first lieutenant, on November 14, 1919.

I was married October 21, 1919, at Pueblo, Colorado, to Miss Dorothy Shaw, formerly at U. S. G. H. 21, at Denver. We are now living at 1009 North Peak street, Dallas, and would be pleased to see any of the 10th F. A. who happen to be in Dallas.

Red DuBose lives at 2415 Live Oak Street, and is working in the county architect's office here in Dallas.

I would be pleased to hear from any members of the 10th F. A., especially from A and C and Headquarters companies.

Tell the 10th F. A. to get on the job and send in some correspondence, for it would be very interesting to hear about their doings.

Ross S. Mason,
Formerly Commanding Battery C.,
10th F. A.

76TH FIELD ARTILLERY

HEADQUARTERS CO.

Capt. Grant and Sgt. Maj. Wauters have both received letters from ex-Cpl. Ray C. Imack. Ray at the present time is at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and likes it there very much. For the information of any of the old men who would like to write to Ray, his address is:

Ray C. Imback, Care of Postmaster, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Sgt. Bugler Switsavage, who has just returned from recruiting duty, met our former Color Sergeant Marr. Switsavage says Marr is just as stout as ever, even though he is married. We all wish him the best of luck, and would be glad to hear from him at any time.

SUPPLY COMPANY

Capt. Carl J. Lehnhard Commanding.

Sup. Sgt. John J. Hassett received a letter from his odl time bunkie, Sgt. Alfred Gruhm, formerly horseshoer in this company and in the 2nd Cavalry. He is now with the Remount Squadron No. 7, Camp Funston, Kansas, and is doing fine. He is plunging in oil stock and expects to bid the army good-bye in the near future.

Cpl. Jim De Maio made a two-bag hit with three men on base in Friday's ball game with the 10th F. A. He is going around now with his chest thrown out like a spring chicken.

Regt. Sup. Sgt. Thomas F. McGuire returned from recruiting duty in New York in time to enter the game Friday. The sergeant was a big factor in bringing the score up to 14 to 2 in our favor. He held down center field, making one circus catch and reached first base three straight times at the bat.

BATTERY A.

Sgt. Broderick has returned from his recruiting trip to New York and says he is glad to be back. Considering the differences in the weather here and up there we can't say we blame him.

We have news of the marriage of Eddie Morgan. Eddie says that he is enjoying life at 27 Colbert Avenue, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Our old friend Jerry Morton is running a milk route at Providence, R. I.

A letter from our old stable sergeant states that his hat is in the ring for sheriff of Alpaha County, Georgia. We trust that Ben will be elected by a large majority. We also feel rather sorry for any wayward transgressor of the law who may happen to fall into Ben's hands.

Strange things will happen these days. Word from our old orderly room clerk, Bill Palmear, at New York, says that he is now married, and that it is a great life if you don't weaken. As yet he says he hasn't weakened.

Lieut. Holmes, formerly of this organization, is now holding down a job with the Street Railway Company of Milwaukee. He wishes to be remembered to all of the old outfit.

We expected First Sgt. Cahey back from his recruiting tour this week, but we have word that he will be out for a couple of weeks yet. He is stationed at present at La Belle, Mo.

Frank Cannon writes in to tell that he was married January 28th and enjoys it, except for the troubles caused by old boy H. C. L. He sends his regards to all the old bunch. His address is 137 Madison Ave., New Jersey.

Sgt. Chirdon left Wednesday for a two-month furlough to his home in Ashville, Pa. He is our newest recruit, Dinny having re-enlisted for one year.

BATTERY B.

Capt. Herman N. Archer Commanding.

Cpl. Ralph L. Valleau has been promoted to the grade of sergeant.

Cook Thomas R. Ragland is detailed on special duty with the camp prison officer.

Ex-Mech. Dewitt Sanders, an old member of the battery, was in Little Rock the other day. He is working in Conway, Ark.

Sgt. Fisher is on detached service with the district recruiting officer, Nashville, Tenn.

Sgt. Shirley Howard, who has been on recruiting duty at New York, returned to camp this week.

Below are the addresses of some of the old-timers that we heard from this week:

George L. Briant, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Paul Politowski, 251 South Jackson St., Mobile, Ala.

George B. Gunn, Care of H. G. Fisher, Cozard, Nebraska.

Clarence H. Hickman, Hugheston, West Virginia.

J. Bradford Ecret, 319 Maclay St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Several members of the battery are anxious to hear from Jack Claver.

Cpl. Valleau, who has been on detached service with the Division Baseball Team, returned this week and reports a fine trip. He says they cleaned up all the teams they played except the Philly Athletics.

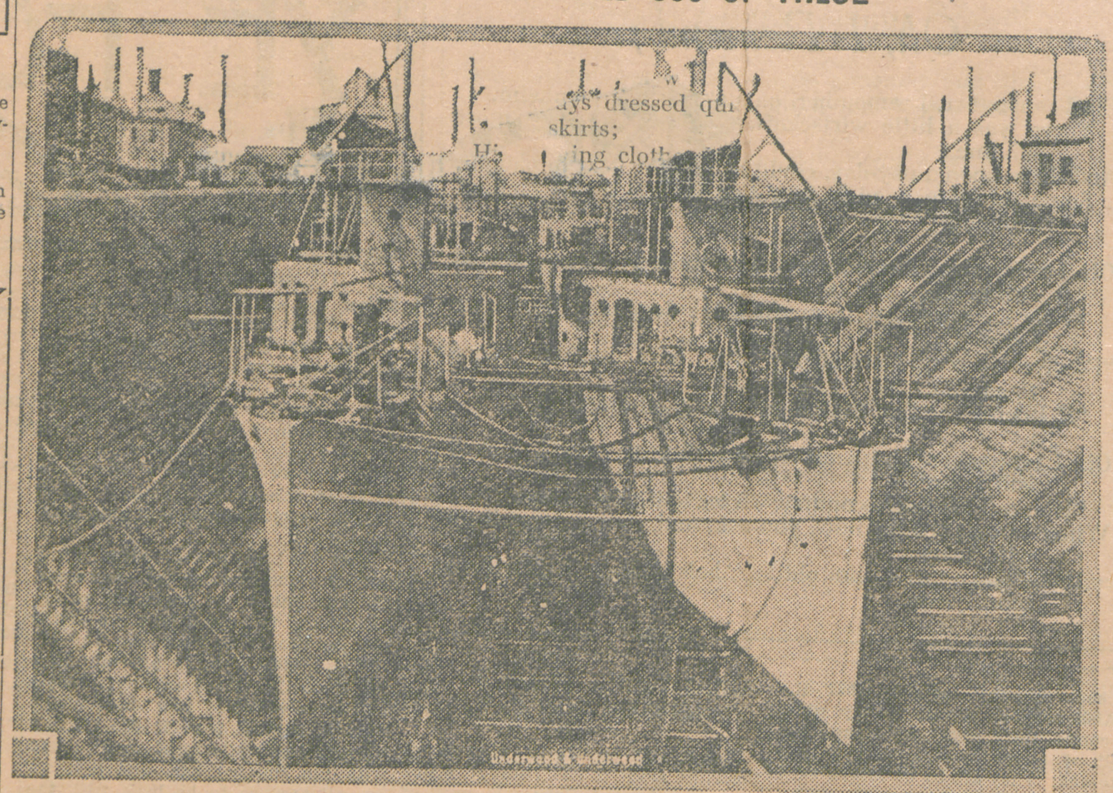
BATTERY D.

Capt. Joseph A. Fortin,
Commanding.

Sgt. Goldman has now returned to duty from recruiting service in New York. While at New York he had the pleasure of meeting many old Third Division men. Among them was a good number of D Battery men, namely, Barr, Kermath, Basile, Mastracolla, Scherrer and Wachter. A small reunion was held by the men. Many an old tale of the World War was revived. Sgt. Delancy sent word he could not attend in body, but his spirit, that of the Sexenty-Sixth, would be there. All pledged support to the good old Third Division and promised to be in line if the old Third sent another call to rally for battle.

The Seventy-Sixth is now forming a band. The leader, Sgt. Cohen, has twenty-two years' experience, and he gives promise of making a good band in a short while. Among his scholars, who also attend the music school at Camp Pike College, are ten D Battery men. Dawson and McAnany play the cornet. Forchetti and Zimmer are the saxaphone players. Hagan, Fenton and Dantone finger the clarinet. Bolac and O'Connell are the trombone experts. Fahey blows the mellowphone, and Hallet is the trap and drum artist.

UNCLE SAM WILL BUILD 300 OF THESE



View of two of the latest types of destroyers being built at Newport News, Va. More than 300 of these "horsnets" are provided for in the navy's shipbuilding program.

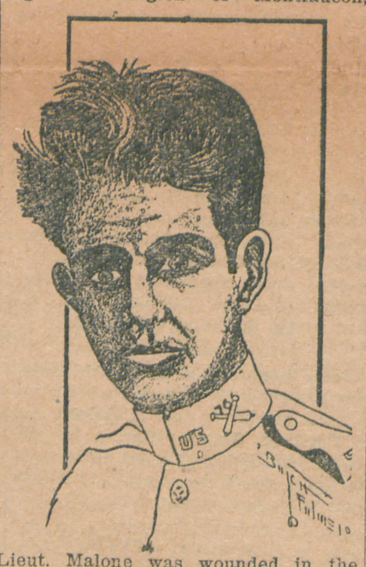
Members of 76th Will Never Forget Lt. "Pat" Malone

Members and ex-members of the 76th Field Artillery will remember Lieut. Leon S. Malone, known by his many close acquaintances as "Pat" Malone.

Lieut. Malone joined the 76th Field Artillery while it was stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and was assigned to Headquarters Company. He went overseas with the regiment and served with it through most of the fighting.

Probably no officer was ever more popular with his men than Lieut. Malone, and probably no officer ever set a finer spirit of dauntless courage for those under him.

During the first week in October, 1918, while the regiment was fighting in the region of Montfaucon,



Lieut. Malone was wounded in the leg, and this wound resulted in the loss of the limb.

In the following letter from him to a present member of the 76th he gives a little information regarding himself:

115 W. Washington Street,
Effingham, Ill.

Dear Sergeant:

I received a letter from you some time ago, and have not had an opportunity of answering. Probably your address has changed by this time, but I hope this will reach you.

I am mighty glad to learn that you have a good berth in the outfit. I am sure, too, that you earned it. But I suppose by this time you are at least a major. Well, go to it, old hoss!

I haven't heard from the outfit since I left it. I was in the hpspital a year and was discharged October 30, 1919, on S. C. D., so you see what I got out of it. I am going to college now under the Federal Board for Vocational Education, learning photography. I'll come out and make you a real portrait some day when I get through.

Did I tell you I got married—first thing after I landed—a year ago, nearly, when I thought my leg was going to get well, and I'd be as good as ever again?

I would sure like to hear from some of the old "angry mob." Tell Pippke to drop me a line some time, and, by the way, can you tell me what has become of Capt. Grant?

I heard there was a divisional history published by the Third, and probably some review of the doings of the 76th. I would give a good deal to get hold of them. Scratch around a little for old sake's sake, and see if you can find out anything about them for me, will you? Thank you. Your old side kick,

Lt. "Pat" Malone.

Merry One—"Cheer up, old man; Why don't you drown your sorrow?"

Sad One—"She's bigger than I am, and besides, it would be murder!"—London Tit-Bits.

PLANT TREES ON SOIL WHERE YANKEES DIED

French Reforesting Devastated Districts With Seed From United States.

On the battlefields where American soldiers gave their lives when the call from humanity came, France is planting trees sent by the American Forestry association.

Expressing the gratitude of the minister of agriculture of France, Ambassador Jusserand reported to the American Forestry association the first steps taken to care for the seeds which the association shipped to France from Boston January 15 to help in reforesting the battle areas. Upon arriving at Havre the seeds were sent to the central warehouse of the forest school at Nogent sur Vernission, Loiret. In his report to the American Forestry association, Ambassador Jusserand said:

"Most of the seeds of Douglas fir will be sent to the departments of the Aisne, Oise, Ardennes and Somme, for the reforestation of the regions devastated by war. The seeds of the leafy trees, such as oak, ash and poplar, will be sown this spring in the nurseries of the same school and that at Nancy. The minister adds an expression of his desire that his feelings of deep gratitude and those of the administration of waters and forests be conveyed to the American Forestry association."

"Thus in the years to come," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry association, "America will have the finest of all memorials on the battlefields where her sons answered the call of humanity—the living, growing trees of America."

REVEALED GAS MASK SECRET

Two Belgian Women and Their Father Honored for War-time Aid.

London.—Awards have just been made to two Belgian women, Mme. Clement and her sister, Mlle. Marie d'Have, and posthumously to their father, Theophile d'Have, for giving to the Belgian general staff details of the first German gas mask.

Posing as a pro-German, M. d'Have was able to send one of his daughters to Havre, then the Belgian great headquarters, with a design of the mask concealed in her dress. She went by way of Holland and at the Dutch frontier she was searched for four hours in vain. Had the document been found she would have been shot. Altogether Mlle. d'Have crossed the frontier 50 times, until, at the end of 1915, she thought it would be safer to remain in Holland.

So well did the father pose as a pro-German that his neighbors hated him and their behavior to him hastened his death from heart disease. At the time of the armistice a crowd tried to burn down his house.

VETERANS IN THE MAJORITY.

Of a total of 190,963 men enlisted in the Regular Army between February 28, 1919, and March 27, 1920, 117,466, or sixty-one per cent, are men with prior service in the Army. This includes fifty per cent of re-enlistments and eleven per cent of enlistments subsequent to three months from date of discharge.

FEMININE REASONING.

"This gentleman is a naturalist, you say?"

"Yes, madam. His favorite animal is the hippopotamus."

"How extarordinary! And he has such a pretty wife!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The German long-range gun dropped 183 projectiles in Paris in 44 days.

Division Polo Team Is Showing Good Form

In the polo practice games Sunday afternoon on the artillery field, at North avenue and H street, the [illegible] should Division team won [illegible] 200,000 men by was walloped by [illegible]ding to the treaty. It team in the last p[illegible]t by Premier Millerand, was probably due to the [illegible]xhausted condition of the Third Division team's horses, which played 30 minutes in the preceding four periods.

The scores were:

Third Division, 1, Seventh Infantry 1-2.

Third Division 1, Sixth Engineers, minus 1-2.

Third Division, 1 1-2, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion 1.

Third Division 1, Seventh Infantry minus 1.

Third Division 0, Sixth Engineers 4.

Third Division 0, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion 0.

Second Infantry 0, 76th Field Artillery 3.

Seventh Infantry 0, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion 1.

The line-up: Third Division: 1, Capt. Newman; 2, Lieut. W. R. Wolfe; 3, Maj. James A. Force; 4, Lieut. Col. C. R. Norton. Goals scored: Norton 2, Newman 1, Force 1. Fouls committed, 1.

Seventh Infantry: 1, Maj. Sidney Brown; 2, Lieut. Joe J. Yeats; 3, Lieut. Tobin C. Rote; 4, Capt. Harry W. Bobrink. Goals scored: Brown 1, Fouls committed 3.

Eighth Machine Gun Battalion: 1, Lieut. Carl W. Roffman; 2, Lieut. M. M. Jones; 3, Capt. William G. Weaver; 4, Lieut. Theodore E. Voight. Goal scored: Weaver 1.

Sixth Engineers: 1, Maj. L. B. Worsham; 2, Col. Clarence L Sturdevant; 3, Sgt. Ingram Clark; 4, Capt. McCullough. Goals scored: Sturdevant 1, Worsham 1, Sgt. Clark 2. Fouls committed, 2.

76th Field Artillery: 1, Lieut. U. O. Cummings; 2, Lieut. Guy C. Benson; 3. Capt. John E. Grant; 4, Lieut. Albert C. Serle.

Second Seventh Infantry: 1, Lieut. George S. Beatty; 2, Lieut. Lewis S. Norman; 3, Capt. Robert L. Wright; 4. Capt. Charles A. Robinson.

Time of periods: 7 1-2 minutes; referee—Lieut. Col. John J. Waterman, 76th Field Artillery; timekeeper and scorer—Capt. Joseph A. Fortin, 76th Field Artillery.

STRENGTH OF ARMY.

The estimated strength of the Army on March 23 was 17,365 officers and 218,828 men, this including all our forces in Europe and Siberia. The commisioned strength on that date included 8,388 Regular Army officers, 7,828 emergency officers on duty, and 1,149 emergency officers undergoing physical reconstruction.

THE TRUTH.

Though the charms of her youth may have flown
Rare's the woman who can't hold her own;
If it comes to a showdown,
She'll stick on a low gown
Just to show that she has some backbone.

—Lehigh Burr.

A. L. A. URGES MORE BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Publication of more books for the blind [illegible] Library [illegible] in its "Books for Everybody" movement. The problem of placing the best technical and entertaining reading within easy reach of those so afflicted has increased with the number of service men blinded in the war, and the A. L. A. is not only actively engaged in having additional volumes printed in the new type that has been taught soldiers, sailors, and marines, but is urging publishers to promote the production and distribution of many more books in this type.

Fewer than 200 titles are now published in this approved type and the A. L. A. hopes to extend this number so that opportunities for vocational study will be greatly increased for those who are unable to read the ordinary printed page.

This work for the blind is but part of the enlarged program of the association which purposes to promote the extension of library service to every man, woman and child in the United States now without adequate facilities for obtaining good books. To carry out this vast project, a fund of $2,000,000 is being obtained by librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries. No intensive drive methods are being employed. This fund will finance the work for at least three years.

FREE LAUNDRY SERVICE WILL SOON BE READY

Plans for the free laundry service project for the army are almost completed and the various zone supply officers have arranged schedules for the handling of laundry work in their respective zones. A special effort has been made to concentrate, wherever possible and practicable, all laundry work in Government owned and operated laundries. Wherever such concentration, however, has not been possible contracts have been entered into for the balance of the fiscal year. During the month of February 4,538,075 pieces of clothing were laundered in Government owned and operated laundries. Profits derived from laundry operations during the month of February were $40,718.75.

A Lasting Remembrance of the Famous Third

THIS INSIGNIA — Solid Gold Two Dollars

	Heavy Gold Rings	Sterling Silver Rings
Gents'	$10.00	$5.00
Ladies'	6.50	3.00

Special prices to Clubs or Societies ordering INSIGNIA PINS, or Buttons, in lots of a dozen or more.

Send money order to
GEORGE R. WIDMEYER & CO.,
5727 Peabody Ave., Madisonville, Ohio.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
(Member of the Society of the Third Division.)

DELICIOUS REFRESHING DRINK

Coca-Cola

IN BOTTLES.

Demand the genuine. It's sold at most of the Canteens. Inspect the bottle. It's your protection against imitations.

The O'Leary Produce Co.

Telephones Main 243-244 and 245 Little Rock

Prompt Deliveries to Camp Pike

Wholesale

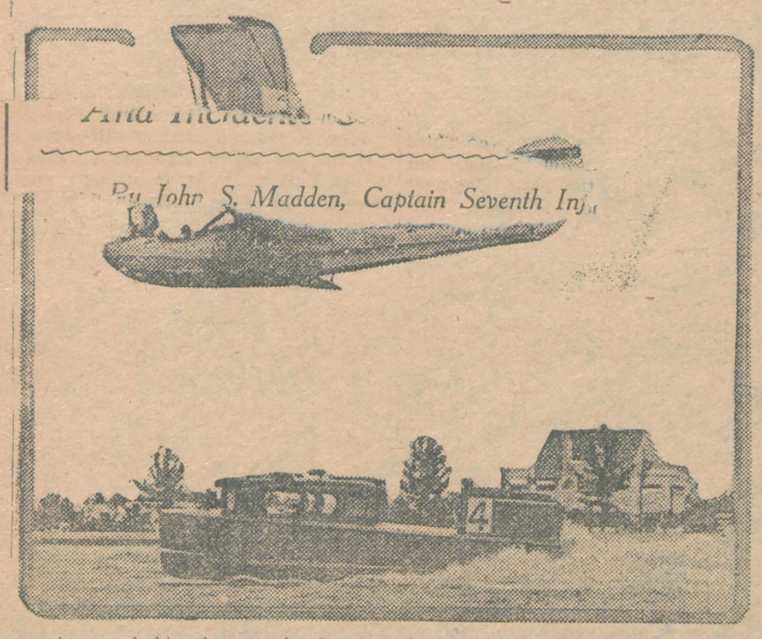
Fruits and Produce

Superior Quality—Dependable Supply

Office and Wareroom

210 TO 224 FERRY STREET

MOTORBOAT AND AIRPLANE RACE



A remarkable photograph of a motorboat and airplane race, taking place over the same course at Miami, Fla. The boat is the Gar, Jr., owned by Gar Wood of New York, shown winning the 20-mile race for express cruisers and setting a new world record for its type.

REMEMBER HOW RHINELAND LOOKED TO US THEN?

(Continued from Page 2).

venerable age and smooth, clean trunks. There was no undergrowth. The woodland floor was carpeted with leaves of golden-russet hue. Interspersed with the beech woods were patches of pine trees, growing as straight as ship masts, all set in symmetrical rows. The earth thereabouts is of peculiar formation and color, lying in layers and of vermillion red. The red cliffs, the russet spread of fallen leaves, the dark green of the pines, with here and there a rich meadow of light green, gave a dazzling profusion of color.

Upon reaching Palligen at 5 p. m., after having covered 25 kilometers, we billeted with a man named Michel Steiner. He had two daughters, Marguerita and Katerina, and a son, Franz, just back from the war. Franz had been at Jaulgonne, north of the Marne, in July, 1918—the town where Company G lost several men in its advance to the Vesle.

Expected Rough Treatment.

The Steiner family furnished us with a plentiful, though plain supper, but refused to accept money. All along the route the civilians expected the Americans to take by force and by right anything they desired, and make no payment. So it has been a pleasant surprise to them to learn that the Americans take nothing by force, and pay for what is given them in the way of food. I have known of nothing to be requisitioned by the Army of Occupation, except the billeting quarters and hay for the animals. Receipts are always given for billets and fodder. Hay is usually taken from the municipal government, so that no one man is unduly deprived. It is a fact that the German people have been treated far worse by their own soldiers than by the Americans, their conquerors.

We had reveille at 4:15 the following morning, and it was scarcely light when we pulled out of Pellingen. We did 20 kilometers, passing through Franzenheim, Wilzenburg, Pluig, Schendorf and Holzrath, and into Foret Farschweide, which has an elevation of 669 feet, according to military maps. It was the mountain that tried our strength and pluck on the marches. We encountered many stiff climbs. One hill, which the soldiers know as "Two Kilometer Hill," was enough to try the sturdiest of us. We went up it without a pause, passing many motor trucks and wagons stuck on the grade. We camped in a great pine forest, built little fires before our pup tents, and enjoyed a most pleasurable hour of rest before a late supper.

The next morning we pulled out through Hohe Wurzel, which means merely "high place," passed through Beauren, Dhronecken, Thalfang (where the 6th Brigade made its headquarters), passed through Dumert to Etgert, a very old village, but so small that no more than two companies, E and G, could be quartered there.

Tablet in Honor of Kaiser.

We covered 17 kilometers that day. As usual, on arrival we ordered coffee, bread and marmalade. At the entrance to Etgert are two large white oak trees, short and sturdy trunks with widely spreading branches. Under the one on the right, as you enter the village, stands a tablet commemorating the Kaiser's birthday anniversary for 1913.

From Etgert the next day we marched to Morebach, ten kilometers, and then to Bundheim, five more. Bundheim we found to be an exceedingly dirty little place. The engineers seemed to have missed it altogether. They usually precede the doughboys in peaceful territory and give the towns a cleaning. But here the place was alive with filth. We failed to get an orderly room, as the place was so crowded with soldiers. I bedded down on a barn floor in an area jammed so full that I could scarcely turn over.

The next hike took us through Buchenbeuren to Scheren, 18 kilometers, where we quartered, after supper of cabbage, potatoes, fresh pork, jelly and butter.

Saturday, the 7th, was the seventh day of continuous hiking. We hiked 15 kilometers, passing through Wurrich and Cappel to Volkenroth, where we billeted. I got a comfortable room in the home of Wagonmeister Fritz Gewehr, who, his wife and her twin sister informed us, was somewhere in Russia with the German army. They did not know whether he was alive or dead. The wife asked us if we were British, as she had been told that American soldiers were black men. In another town a very frightened woman told us that the Hun soldiers spread the report that the Americans murdered German women and children.

Husband Returns From Russia.

That evening, while we were spreading our beds on the floor, we heard a man's step in the hallway, followed suddenly by a woman's voice, "Ach Gott! Ach du Lieber!" It was the return of the long lost husband. He had been 400 miles in the Russian hinterland when the armistice was signed, and had been three weeks making his way home. He came in and shook hands all around and accepted cigarettes. He is a fine type of soldier, but one who, I believe, could become a veritable fiend when inspired with false patriotism.

We rested in Volkenroth Sunday, the 8th, with good meals prepared by the twin sisters. Monday we were on the road early, hiking through Castellaun, Dorf Godenroth and Pfailzfeld to Leininger, a distance of twenty kilometers. Here my squad was quartered in the home of an old bachelor. As "eats" seemed to be out of the question here, the supply sergeant and I went foraging. We found a house with about a dozen children and a mouse-colored dog as big as a small donkey, where we secured the usual corn-coffee, black bread and marmalade. The women pressed us to return at even for supper. Needless to say we returned, as our company kitchen was very late in arriving.

Speaking of children, Rhineland has more than the East Side in New York City. I never say such swarms of them. In the towns we hiked through they lined up in rows to watch and possibly criticize our formation. But all responded to our greeting of "Morgan." In ten or twelve years Germany can have another army of millions.

The next day we went from Laningen to the Rhine, a short hike of ten kilometers. This was the first day we encountered rain during our three weeks on the road.

I am billeted in the Hotel Romerthal, Salzig, in a small dining room. The hotel naturally has been lifeless since the war began. It runs a dining room for the convenience of the American soldiers. One can get a plain dinner for three marks. Our rate of exchange now is 125 marks for 100 francs. I have a $20 American bill which I shall have to get exchanged soon if army supplies do not catch up with us. I have had no mail for a month. I hear that there are stacks of Third Division mail at Bar-le-Duc waiting till we get settled somewhere. I have not been able to send out a letter for three weeks, but this letter ought to make up all deficiciencies. Louis K. Farmer,
Ex-Sergeant, Co. G, 30th Infantry.

MARSHAL FOCH'S CANE.

From the first days of the war Marshal Foch always carried a dapper stick with him. There is an interesting story connected with the cane that the head of the allied armies regarded so necessary. "It was carved for him in the early days of the war by one of his beloved poilus of the trenches," says the Home Sector, the ex-soldiers' weekly, "since which time, if reports are true, it has never left his side. It has made itself useful as well as ornamental on occasions, and there is a legend that it was used to mapy out the great strokes and counter-strokes of the summer and fall of 1918 by which the war was ended."

HIS NEGATIVE MERIT.

Heck—Strength of character, pooh! Your wife leads you around by the nose.

Peck—Well, doesn't it take strength of character to stand such treatment without complaint?—Boston Transcript.

Men to Be Trained for Coming Rifle Matches

For the purpose of selecting and training the proper personnel for the tryouts for the Infantry and Cavalry Rifle Teams to represent the U. S. Army in the National Matches, and with a view to raising the standard of efficiency in rifle firing, the commanding officer of each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry has been directed to select about two officers and twelve enlisted men to pursue a course of instruction in expert rifle firing during the approximate period April 15 to May 15, 1920. This personnel will be selected wholly on the basis of known or promised ability as rifle shots, due consideration being given to soldierly qualities and discipline. The commandng officer will also select an instructor for this selected personnel and pace him in charge of the group.

This group of selected officers and men will undergo a course of instruction in expert rifle firing. The regulations governing firing will be those prescribed for the National Matches for 1920. The firing will be on a competition basis and scores will be kept. The course of instruction, the War Department suggests, should also include a course in physical and moral training, to the end that each officer and man shall be in as perfect physical condition as possible. The practice should not interfere with regular routine duties; however, there should be range practice at least twice weekly.

The tryout for places on the Infantry and Cavalry Rifle Teams will be held early in June. From the officers and men in training, commanding officers will recommend such officers and enlisted men who, in their opinion, have the requisite skill and other qualities suitable for candidates for these teams. From this list the officers and men to be ordered to the tryout will be selected by the War Department.

Answers to Perpetual Questions

The Sixth Engineer history is now being printed.

The Group Battalion pictures were taken by the Photo Design Co., Lakewood, N. J.

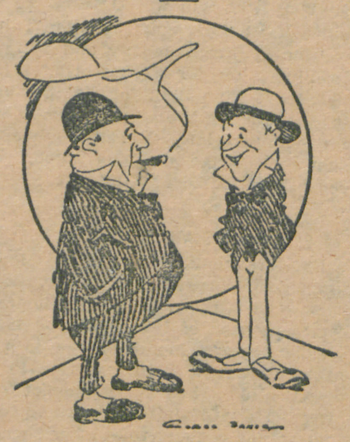
Some of the Company pictures were taken by Bobininak & King of Millersburg, Ohio.

The American Art Company of Tenafly, N. J., is responsible for pictures taken at Camp Merritt.

New subscriptions will be started with the current issue. We can not start subscriptions with back numbers, as we have exhausted our excess supply of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11 and 13.

We have a few copies of the first issue of The Watch on the Rhine printed in the United States, which we will mail on receipt of five one-cent stamps to cover cost and mailing expense.

BEAUCOUP JACK



"Dick Overseas made a terrible break in church last Sunday."

"Well?"

"He woke up to find the collection plate under his nose and said: 'Shoot, you're faded.'"—Home Sector.

MEN OF UNIVERSITIES INVITED TO DINNER

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis received a letter early this week from Joseph R. Hamlen, president of the Harvard Club of Arkansas, asking that officers of camp who have attended Yale, Princeton or Harvard Universities be notified in order that they may attend a dinner to be given Friday night.

The letter, in part, is as follows: "The Yale, Princeton and Harvard men living in Arkansas are to have a dinner at the Hotel Marion on Friday night, April 16, 1920, at 7 o'clock, and, as president of the Harvard Club in this state, I am making every effort to secure a large attendance. Among your officers there are undoubtedly graduates of these univerities who would like to come to our dinner. It is needless to say that we should be perfectly delighted to welcome them and get to know them better.

PATRIOTISM

One of the most far reaching and most effective outcomes of the late war has been a reconaissance of patriotic teaching. There has been a wider and deeper [illegible] in all things pertaining to our [illegible]ent, an earnest desire to [illegible]ic impulses into the [illegible] and a full realization that if Americ[illegible] ideals are to be preserved, a foundation of intelligent patriotism must be wisely laid. Our national welfare depends now, more than ever, on citizens thoroughly acquainted with the fundamentals of constitutional liberty. There has never been a time when this point of view has been entirely lacking, but at the present time there is a universal appreciation of a necessity which vitally concerns the perpetuity of our institutions.

The question arises, how is patriotism to be taught? The army and the Knights of Columbus have started on the right road with their "Americanization Schools" where the uneducated American and the foreigner are taken and taught the meaning of liberty and Americanism — but their scope is narrowed down to service and ex-service men. It is the growing generation—being brought up chiefly in our over-crowded cities that we must reach.

Consider: Our schools have been our proud boast for more than a century. Much thought has been put on the details of curricula. Just how much time should be put on reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography and history has been carefully calculated but the vital problem of teaching patriotism has been ignored. Though it is the foundation of our national life, it has evidently been regarded by educators as well able to care for itself. Perhaps there has been no universal formula or rule for teaching patriotism but patriotic impulses have certainly not been lacking in the hearts of men and women entrusted with the duties of education.

This becomes evident if you consider facts: One of the most severe strains ever placed on national patriotism was the enactment and enforcement of the selective conscription act, but the spontaneous and orderly response of millions of young men demonstrated the loyalty of the American citizen. These men learned patriotism in their homes, schools and colleges, from teachers who realized the responsibility of making good citizens. For years patriotic recitations such as "Breathes There a Man With Soul So Dead, Etc." have been spoken from school platforms. For years it has been the custom of pupils to recite pledges to the flag. This has stimulated a patriotism not easily eradicated from the youthful mind.

In considering whether patriotism can be taught from books, we must consider the environment, intelligence and emotional tendencies of our citizens. As one views the nation and beholds the spectre of Bolshevism stalking red-handed about, and hears the loud-mouthed orators, not all of foreign birth, openly advocating the suppression of law and order, and the overthrow of American institutions; then we can see the necessity of implanting respect for American ideals in the minds of those who are to become voting citizens, if our country is to survive.

Our future welfare is in the hands of this and coming generations, and if they are not well grounded in patriotism, our institutions are resting only on shifting sands and will be overturned by some fierce storm of passion or discontent.

It is difficult to say concretely just what patriotism is, but as a whole, dictionaries agree that it is devotion to one's country. It may be granted that the man or woman who lays down his life for his country, demonstrates the highest form of patriotism. On the other hand, the casting of the American flag on a moving picture screen is the cue for spontaneous applause. Unquestionably these applauding people are patriotic, but are those who do not applaud unpatriotic? One cannot infer the latter conclusion. They may be just as good citizens and even more conscientiously patriotic than their neighbors. It simply amounts to this, that we have demonstrative or undemonstrative patriotism, and unquestionably the conclusions must be that deep down in their hearts all persons are intensely devoted to their country.

Is patriotism to be attained by education, and if so, what course is to be pursued? It seems that after years of experience, educators could advance some results and methods, but if we investigate we will find that there never has been a systematic expression of what American citizenship is, because patriotism has been considered outside the domain of constructive education. The problem is to reduce patriotism which is largely a mental state to something concrete.

Every school boy and school girl should know and appreciate the privilege of being a good American. They should be taught history, not merely to absorb facts but to understand the worth of being free. Civics should not be routine but must arouse devotion to the community and to all the duties of life. Independence and original thoughts by the participation of pupils in school affairs, so as to inculcate the principles of democracy in their daily lives and giving to lessons a vital personal interest are methods of imparting a more thorough knowledge of our government.

In a word, make good citizens. Patriotism is an emotion. Good citizenship is a practice. We should avoid all platitudinous and rhetorical appeals for patriotism and teach that a man who cheats a city is as low as a man who robs a bank, that the official who fails to properly administer his public trust, should not be kept in office, and that civic indifference is a neglect of the worst sort.

Religion is taught from the Bible. Last year 4,000,000 copies of the Bible were distributed by one society. 180,000 clergy preach on biblical subjects. The result is, we are a Christian nation. It is doubtful if 4,000 copies of the constitution were printed and distributed last year. Ignorance of the constitution is appalling, and it is not confined to the illiterate and foreign born. This is not surprising, because people cannot be expected to be familiar with a subject which is rarely brought to their attention.

When the realization becomes universal that patriotism is as vital for our national welfare as religion, then there will be no lack of funds for the spread of patriotic propaganda by printed works supplemented by the spoken word. The constitution must be explained and taught until it becomes as familiar as the Bible and a part of our daily life. It is not so much the formal, cold type of a book, as it is the personal equation, which is the impelling force.

So it is our mission to furnish the facilities and to supply the foundation for an intelligent patriotism, and on this foundation by the spoken word, build a stately mansion of patriotism; then will we have a patriotic as well as Christian country.

J. C. Dolan,
2nd Lieut., 18th Field Artillery.

18th HOLDS DANCE.

More than 75 girls from Little Rock attended a dance at the opening of the 18th Field Artillery Enlisted Men's Club Monday night at Camp Pike. The club has been remodeled and has been put in first class shape for a club, with pool room, canteen, reading and writing tables and a large room which is used as a dance hall. Refreshments were served during the intermissions.

FITZPATRICK MAY COACH OLYMPIC TEAM

Keene Fitzpatrick, the veteran Princeton coach, is mentioned prominently for the job of coaching the American Olympic team of 1920. Fitzpatrick is one of the best coaches in the country and no man could be picked who would be able to get the men in better condition. While it is possible that some other coach may be chosen, still Fitzpatrick is looked upon as a strong candidate for the honor.

ENLISTMENTS ARE NOW EXCEEDING DISCHARGES

Up to the end of November, 1919, the discharges of enlisted men from the Army exceeded the enlistments during the period in which recruiting had been resumed. Beginning with December, 1919, the enlistments exceeded the discharges, the figures being 12,552 and 9,615, and this favorable change in the personnel situation has been maintained since that month. In January of this year the discharges were 6,174 and the enlistments 12,618; and in February the discharges were 5,244 and the enlistments 9,059. The estimated strength of the Army on March 30 was 229,659, including 8,585 Philippine Scouts and all the troops in Germany.

ELECTRICITY IN NEXT WAR.

That the use of high explosives in modern warfare has about reached the end of its development, is the opinion of a French inventor of one powerful compound of that nature. Neither can poisonous gases, it is indicated, be made much more dangerous than were those contrived in the world war. Flying mechanisms of various types promise much greater menace, and it is probable that any new developments in scientific warfare visible in the next international disagreement will be electrical in their nature. Electricity's use in the last war was relatively small.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

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of the

Society of the Third Division

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Secretary of the Society of the Third Division

306 BOARD OF COMMERCE BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

FINANCE OFFICER IS BUSY HELPING EX-SERVICE MEN

Lieut. Col. Mathew C. Smith, General Staff, head of the Service and Information Branch, War Department, and in charge of ex-soldier re-employment and welfare work, has made public a special report for the last month regarding what has been done financially for ex-service men.

During March the Zone Finance Officer at Washington located and mailed 15,733 missing Liberty Bonds to the par value of $786,650. To date there have been sent to ex-soldiers and sailors 1,070,594 Liberty Bonds valued at $53,529,700. There are $140,750 in bonds returned by the Post Office because the owners cannot be found.

During the month 4,620 bonus claims were paid, amounting to $277,200. To date there have been mailed 1,640,942 bonus checks aggregating $98,402,520.

Up to April 1st $2,804.832.15 was sent out to 149,562 ex-soldiers for additional travel pay not received at the time of discharge.

There are on file at this late date with the Zone Finance Officer 6,640 discharge certificates which cannot be delivered because of incorrect or missing address.

Col. Fred W. Boschen, Zone Finance Officer, Washington, has furnished an alphabetical list by states of all undeliverable discharge certificates to the American Legion for promulgation to its members. Ex-service men who still have claims to be adjusted with the various Government agencies can get prompt action on their cases by addressing Lieut. Col. Matthew C. Smith, Council of National Defense Building, Washington, D. C.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

was aware of that lawless element that frequented the bayous of the South. The men who sailed under the cross-bones and black flag would come out openly and wage war on American settlers along these isolated parts.

But when she started her campaign Florida did not so much as stir when the call came. The Creek Indians still smarting under their defeat by Jackson did not for a minute relish any more fighting with him and England's appeal fell on deaf ears. The pirates had no great grievances against the Americans, and instead of coming to the aid of Packenham, they go into New Orleans and offer their services to Jackson.

Thus all of these schemes which England had counted on for assistance came to grief and for the first time in all her long warfare in America she goes into battle without any assstance whatever.

With Jackson on that memorable 8th of January, 1815, is a motley array of men. Probably in no other American battle have the forces been so unique and varying. The right of his line nearest the river is composed partly of half-breeds from San Domingo with a goodly sprinkling of ex-swashbucklers of the Spanish main. These last named manned most of the American artillery, especially on the right of the line.

Seventh Infantry Holds Center.

Holding Jackson's center is no less an organization than the famous 7th United States Infantry under Colonel Russell, being the only regular organization in the battle. On the left we find the Tennessee hunters and the militia from Alabama and Georgia.

The most famous unit with Packenham is the Gordon Highlanders under Colonel Dale. They are to form the center of his attack and when the conflict starts opposing them will be Jackson's crack regiment, the 7th U. S. Regulars.

The uniforms of the American army are of so many colors that they resemble Joseph's coat. We find the hunters' brown suits lined with buckskin fringe, the gray blouses of the southern militia, the blue of the regulars, the gaudy orange-colored sash of the pirate artillerymen, while the half-breeds and colored men from San Domingo are arrayed in civilan suits of various cloth.

Over in the British army are uniforms that also attract the eye. In those days it was a common belief among European armies that the more striking the dress, the more fear it created in the ranks of the enemy, and so Packenham's men were no exception to this old rule; for we find them entering ths fight clad in all the splendor and glory of an imperial government. They wear short, black boots that reach half way to the knee, in which are tucked close-fitting white trousers; a brilliant crimson blouse with brass buttons completes the dress. Over each shoulder is a broad white leather strap which crosses the center of the breast, this vital spot being marked by a large brilliant buckle. Over each right shoulder hangs a costly fur garment, while their headgear is a cap fully 18 inches in height made from bearskin and adorned by a guady shako.

It was my good fortune not long ago to visit the old Battle Abbey in the museum at New Orleans and I held one of these immense caps in my hand. It must have weighed all of four tin lizzies worn by the American soldiers in the World War.

Just Before the Battle.

From what I can learn the 8th day of January was ushered in by cloudless skies and a wind was blowing soft and low from the direction of the gulf. The sun creeping up from the eastern horizon looked down on two armies making ready to clash.

Packenham's men are in the open beyond the few scattered homes of Chalmette, and are forming their lines for the advance. As they look towards the Americans' front that winter morning an ominous chill seems to sweep over them. Not an American is visible, not a sound—all is silent as the grave. Only the low mud walls of the canal, and a few cotton bales are noticeable. But down in their hearts they know who lurks behind them, they have not forgotten those night attacks on their sentinels over at Villerain's plantation, and though veterans of a hundred fights, a chill strikes them to the marrow of their bones.

Colonel Dale, commander of the Gordon Highlanders, shares their feeling. He removes his watch from his pocket, takes a handsome signet ring from his hand and gives them to Captain McDonald with instructions to take them back to his wife, as he never expects to return.

Just what were the thoughts of Packenham we do not know. If he actually had any such presentment he did not show it. He goes among his men and encourages them; he tells them that before them is a foe green and untried, with a jackleg lawyer in command. He reminds them of the past glory of England's arms and of the wonderful achievements they have brought to her standards in the Napoleon wars, out of which they have just emerged.

The Attack of the British.

"Fronting you is an army," he says, "that cannot match your peerless records; sweep it out of your path and tonight we sleep in New Orleans, and I promise you the beauty and booty of the town."

He then places himself in front of the Highlanders, a little in advance of Colonel Dale, gives the signal, and the red wave sweeps toward the silent lines of Old Hickory. Their formation is perfect, shoulder to shoulder they march, the bright January sun sparkling on their glittering bayonets and rippling colors.

Closer and closer they approach, and still that awful silence is unbroken. Can it be the Americans have departed during the night without so much as a shot being fired? Packenham is beginning to believe this, when a thunderous roar breaks the stillness of the morning, a sheet of quick stabbing fire dazzles their eyes, the air is filled with the hiss of bullets, and Red Coats by the hundreds are covering the low swamp ground. The British rifles speak and again the ground is covered with their fallen. This time the entire line gives way and back they flee in fear and confusion.

Three times do they attack, and three times are they hurled back with awful slaughter. Packenham is down with a mortal wound in his side. General Gibbs, second in command, is among the slain, as is Colonel Dale of the Highlanders. General Lambert is seriously wounded and so are 75 other officers of lesser rank, 2,100 enlisted men are dead or wounded and the entire fight has not been over 30 minutes.

It is useless to even attempt to organize for a fourth attack; the ground is too thickly covered with their losses.

Triumph of Old Hickory.

The spirit of the men is gone, so Lambert, wounded as he is, orders a retreat, and the British fall back towards the lake, and Jackson withdraws his victorious army back to New Orleans, where they are wildly greeted. His entire loss has been only 13, 6 killed and 7 wounded. He is said to have remarked to Mr. Nicolas Girod, mayor of New Orleans at that time, that ever since that day when he received the scar on his face for refusing to shine the British offcer's boots, the scar burned continually. But after the fight at New Orleans it never bothered him.

So ended the Battle of New Orleans. Packenham died in an old plantation home one mile in the rear of the battlefield. His body was packed in rum and carried back to England. What became of the many dead who fell that day I do not know, nor does anyone else. So far as I could learn, they were probably collected and buried in one great trench. If so, time has obliterated all such traces and nothing is left to mark the spot of England's dead.

After this battle the British withdrew immediately. Peace had already been declared between the two nations, but so slow was this news reaching all parts of our country in those days that the battle was fought after the treaty had been signed. Perhaps it was well that it was, for in a way, it wiped out the many dismal failures of our militia army during that war, and showed to the world that American soldiers, with a number of trained men around them and under the leadership of efficient and fearless officers, could stand up and defeat the trained veterans of ancient Europe, a fact that was again demonstrated during those battle days of 1918, when our armies sent the super-Hun reeling back across the Marne and kept him going back until Sedan was reached and the white flag was raised on the 11th of November, 1918.

(The End.)

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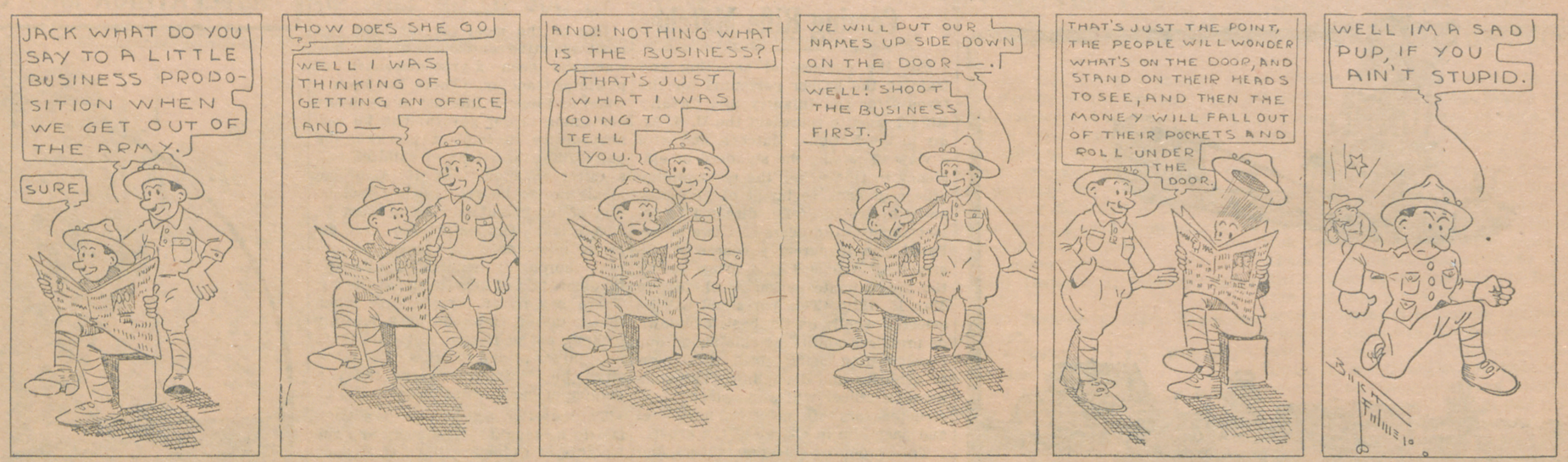
Well, I'm a Sad Pup, This Beats Wallingford---By Butch


JACK WHAT DO YOU SAY TO A LITTLE BUSINESS PRODOSITION WHEN WE GET OUT OF THE ARMY.
SURE
HOW DOES SHE GO
WELL I WAS THINKING OF GETTING AN OFFICE AND—
AND! NOTHING WHAT IS THE BUSINESS?
THAT'S JUST WHAT I WAS GOING TO TELL YOU.
WE WILL PUT OUR NAMES UP SIDE DOWN ON THE DOOR—.
WELL! SHOOT THE BUSINESS FIRST.
THAT'S JUST THE POINT, THE PEOPLE WILL WONDER WHAT'S ON THE DOOR, AND STAND ON THEIR HEADS TO SEE, AND THEN THE MONEY WILL FALL OUT OF THEIR POCKETS AND ROLL UNDER THE DOOR.
WELL IM A SAD PUP, IF YOU AIN'T STUPID.

New Rulings Issued on Re-Enlistment Furloughs

The Secretary of War directed April 3 that all men discharged who re-enlisted upon the day following their discharge may be granted a re-enlistment furlough as follows: Three months' furlough: (a) Men re-enlisting for a period of three years for assignment to an organization at the station at which they are discharged, or for service outside continental United States. Two months' furlough: (a) Men re-enlisting for a period of three years for general assignment or for assignment to organizations other than at stations at which discharged, except as provided in paragraph above. Soldiers will become available for furlough immediately upon re-enlistment. However, in the cases of men re-enisting for a station other than the one at which discharged, furloughs may be granted, if desired by the soldier, upon joining at new station, the fact that the soldier is authorized to receive re-enlistment furlough upon joining new station and the amount of furlough to which entitled to be stated in his orders

Baseball Standings

Argonne League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
18th Field Artillery	2	0	1.000
Headquarters	2	0	1.000
Sixth Engineers	1	0	1.000
76th Field Artillery	1	0	1.000
10th Field Artillery	1	1	.500
Ninth M. G. Battalion	1	1	.500
Eighth M. G. Battalion	0	1	.500
Medical Department	0	2	.000
Fifth Signal Battalion	0	3	.000

Marne League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
38th Infantry	3	0	1.000
Quartermaster Corps	2	0	1.000
Fourth Infantry	2	0	1.000
30th Infantry	1	1	.500
112th Ordnance Company	1	1	.500
Third M. P. Company	1	2	.333
Camp Supply Office	1	2	.333
Remount Depot	0	2	.000
Seventh Infantry	0	3	.000

ISSUES CHALLENGE.

Joe Machovich, wrestler at Camp Pike, who has has made several trips with Camp Pike teams and has defeated all comers, is anxious to meet anybody who will wrestle him. Machovich has a furlough from the Third Military Police Company and will be in Pine Bluff for a short time. He will leave Pine Bluff for Hot Springs in about a week and will stay there for a longer time. Machovich has issued a challenge to Young Gotch, who recently wrestled at Stuttgart.

JOINS MINSTRELS.

Pvt. Francis J. Hanna of the Motor Transport Corps signed a contract this week with A. G. Field Minstrels for the season of 1920, 1921 and 1922. Hanna expects his discharge in the near future and is to report to Field organization when he is out of the army. He will visit his home in Milwaukee for a short time after receiving his discharge. He played a part in "Cheating Cheaters" before joining the army.

INSPECTS ACTIVITIES.

Col. E. H. DeArmond, chief of staff of the general staff, Southeastern Department, with headquarters in Charleston, S. C., was at Camp Pike the latter part of the week on a tour of all the military posts in the Southeastern Department to inspect training activities. Colonel De Armond arrived in camp Wednesday morning and was present at the review of the Third Division. He visited Fort Logan H. Roots during his stay.

SERVICES AT VISITORS' HOUSE.

Chaplain Albert L. Evans of the Sixth Eengineers preached at the 10:30 a. m. services held at the Visitors' House last Sunday. The text was, "Remember Jesus Christ, Risen From the Dead." Among the features on the musical program was a solo by C. G. Pierrepont, director of service clubs. Chaplains C. C. Merrill and John R. Wright assisted in the services. Sunday school was held at the usual hour, 9:30 a. m.

IN MEMORY OF JACK.

My pal's been furloughed to reserve—
He packed his grip and left today,
But the look in his eye as he said goodbye
Told me that he would not stay.

The outside may look good to Jack,
And things go fine for a while,
But when he gets the blues he's coming back,
With his million-dollar smile.

We'll save you a place at the table, boy,
So if they hand you something you don't like,
Just repack your grip and give them the slip,
And hit the trail back to Camp Pike.
—Sgt. Major Cook, Div. Pers. Office.

POLISH SOLDIERS COMING.

Approximiately 12,000 Polish-American residents of the United States, who have served in the Polish army, will shortly begin to arrive in the United States in detachments of approximately 2,500 to 3,000 officers and enlisted men each. The transport Antigone, now at Antwerp, will sail from Danzig for Hoboken, N. J., with the first detchment at an early date. Detachments will follow sucecssively at intervals of from ten to fifteen days. Instructions have been sent to Major General Shanks, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, that these troops upon arrival and afer disinfection are to be sent to Camp Dix, N. J., for quarters and rations pending their final payment and discharge from the Polish service.

SOLDIERS ARE NATURALIZED.

Forty-three soldiers of the Third Division, representing 11 nationalities, were admited to citizenship in the United States District Court Tuesday afternoon. All are veterans of engagements participated in by the division overseas. Miss M. Zoff of St. Louis represented the government in the naturalization proceedings.

CLUB NEEDS ENLARGING.

The Enlisted Men's Club of the 18th Field Artillery has material on the ground for the erection of a large porch along the front of barracks building L-9, which it occupies as club quarters. The club is growing so popular among the men that enlargements are under consideration in order that the large number of patrons may be taken care of.

CANTEENS BEING INSTALLED.

The Eighth Machine Battalion is the latest organization in camp to install a canteen in its enlisted men's club. The club of the Sixth Engineers is arranging to put in a canteen during the present week. There are now four clubs in camp operating canteens in co-operation with the camp exchange officer and all of them report that the plan is meeting with success. It is proposed eventually to have canteens in all of the enlisted men's clubs.

WINNERS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

The national winners in the army essay contest for school children are assured of a delightful visit to Washington when they go there early in May to receive the medal awards from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. A large reception committee will be appointed by The Come Back—the soldiers' paper published at Walter Reed hospital—to receive the children and the freedom of the city will be extended to them.

OH!

Dyer—Two months ago he couldn't even carry a tune.
Ryer—And now?
Dyer—He's a piano mover.—Judge.

YE'R OUT

If you don't take the advantages of the courtesy and service offered at the Puritan.

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1 Military Stephens Sport Roadster, Red Schutte body, five oversize cord tires, genuine leather trunk, nickel plated gas tank—classiest roadster in the city, formerly owned by Eddie Bowers. (Ask Capt. T. F. Hardin, who owns a Stephens roadster.)

1 Sport Model blue, four-passenger with Victoria top (similar to Major Wheeler's), new paint, good tires, and in A-1 mechanical condition.

We will give service on the above cars to the same extent as on new cars.

Other Good Bargains in Used Cars

2 Light Buick six touring cars.
1 Pan-American, five-passenger touring.
1 Chandler, seven-passenger touring.
1 Kissel, six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car.
1 Saxon chummy roadster.
1 Seven-passenger, six-cylinder Paige touring.
1 Model K light six Grant, five-passenger.

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LIBERTY THEATRE

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The Soldier's Playhouse

SATURDAY, APRIL 17—"L'Apache," featuring Dorothy Dalton.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18—"Long Arm of Mannister," featuring Henry Walthall.

MONDAY, APRIL 19—"Island of Intrigue," featuring May Allison.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20—"Gun Fighting Gentleman," featuring Harry Carey.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21—"Egg Crate Wallop," featuring Charles Ray.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22—"Fair and Warmer," featuring May Allison.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23—"Ace of the Saddle," featuring Harry Carey.

COMEDIES AND NEWS REELS EACH NIGHT

Curtain at 7 P. M. Admission, 10c